The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rumored Concessions of Napoleon to the Corps Legislatif.

Arrival of the Great Eastern off the Banks.

Great Eruption of the Volcano of Colima in Mexico.

Terror and Flight of the Villagers near by.

Destructive Rains and Floods in the Colorado Valley.

FRANCE.

The London Press on the Political Situation—A Compromise Adopted.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the state of affairs in France. The writer says that if the Corps Legislatif is firm, it will gain the powers which have been demanded by the large minority, and which the majority also desire. The old things are passing away, and another political dispensation is at hand. The desertion of the monarchy by M. MACHAN will show how deep is the general conviction that personal government is a lost cause.

The Morning *Telegraph* says that the Emperor said the principle of ministerial responsibility was the right one, but that it was the business of the Senate, and not of the Corps Legislatif, to regulate. Time, however, will bring the measure.

PARIS, Monday, July 10.

The *Patrie*, newspaper, of to-day says that recent negotiations between the Government and the Corps Legislatif have resulted in an understanding that the former will realize the projected reforms, and announces a *Senatus Consultum* to carry the same into effect.

The Programme of the Government—Policy of the Counselors.

PARIS, Saturday, July 10—Evening.

The *Constitutionnel* of this evening says that the Counselors of the Crown are discussing the question as to whether it is advisable to reply to the interpellation, and thereby divulge the programme of the Government. No decision has been arrived at; therefore the reports as to the intention of the Government are premature.

THE NEW CABLE.

The Great Eastern Off Newfoundland—Advices to Friday Noon.

BREST, Saturday, July 10.

Up to Friday noon the steamship *Great Eastern* had made 1,885 knots from this port, and had arrived off the "tail" of the Banks of Newfoundland. She had paid out 2,122 knots of the cable. All on board were well. Everything was working fairly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone on Central Asia Matters—The Relations of England with Russia.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. GLADSTONE, in discussing Central Asia matters, said that it was the English policy to rule subject countries by the adoption of measures beneficial to them. He was assured that Lord MAYO's interview with SHERE ALI did not involve any agreements on our part. Russia has expressed the opinion that Afghanistan should remain as a neutral zone between the Russian and British influences.

SPAIN.

Resignation of Minister Herrera.

MADRID, Saturday, July 10.

The resignation of HERRERA, as Minister of Justice, has been accepted.

MEXICO.

Eruption of the Volcano of Colima—Flight of the Neighboring Villagers.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 10.

Advices from the City of Mexico of the 4th inst. state that CUEVA has been elected Governor of the Province of Colima.

The volcano of Colima is in a high state of eruption, throwing up huge masses of fire and ashes, and lava is flowing abundantly from it. The inhabitants of the villages and towns within its range have fled from their houses to the fields beyond, and are in a deplorably destitute condition.

CUBA.

The Spaniards in Possession of Nuevitas Railroad—Skirmishing in the Puerto Principe District—Health of the Cuban Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10.

The Cuban partisans have the following advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to the 27th ult., and from Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas to the 26th. They say there has been no movement of a decided character in either district. The Spaniards have been reinforced at Nuevitas, and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe, and give succor to the garrison of the latter-named city, which is threatened by the Cubans under QUESADA. In the District of Puerto del Parde there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is reported good, and the soldiers well organized. There is great anxiety to learn the views of the United States Government and the position it will occupy in the contest.

Rebel Correspondence Intercepted—New General Orders to Commanders from the Captain-General.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 10.

A quantity of correspondence from the rebel army to parties in New-York, designed to be sent by steamer *Morro Castle*, has been intercepted at Batabano, and the persons in whose possession it was found have been arrested.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a general order to commanders of the different jurisdictions of the island. The Captain-General enjoins upon them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens—to arrest no one on vague suspicions; instructs them to rigidly respect all legal rights of foreigners, says that the Government will hold the officers of the army responsible for the good discipline of the troops and instructs them to forward to him dispatches relative to matters in their departments containing only facts as they transpire.

Burglary at Long Branch—A Safe Blown Open.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 10.

Early this morning burglars entered the store of CUDE & CONOVER and blew open the safe, but finding only $10 were not satisfied, and proceeded to the Post Office, forced the doors and blew open the safe there and abstracted the policy box of the Long Branch Insurance Company. The box was found this morning rifled of $400; but the papers of the Company were left in the box. The thieves in their haste left $500 worth of postage stamps behind them. The detectives have arrested the parties.

FLOODS.

Damaging Flood in the Colorado Valley—Desertion of Columbus, Ala.—Houses Afloat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 10.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, reports an unprecedented flood in the Colorado Valley. The Texas telegraph lines have been down for five days west of Lagrange, and we can hear nothing from beyond. The water is all over the country—in some places twenty feet deep and still rising rapidly. Lagrange is being evacuated. Columbus, Ala., is being deserted; the women and children are mostly gone. Houses are seen floating past Lagrange. The water is in the tops of the trees in the bottom lands. The trestling approaching the railroad bridge at Columbus is gone, but the heavy rise has not yet reached there. Most of the fine growing crops in the valley have been destroyed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 10—Evening.

Further telegrams received confirm the account of the great floods in Colorado Valley, Texas. The water was ten feet deep in the Court-house square at Lagrange. It is estimated that twenty-five houses have been seen passing down the stream. The river is still rising. The staging has been stopped for four days. The town of Columbus is entirely surrounded by water. Brazos River is also very high, and is still rising at the rate of four inches per hour.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of the Panama Steamer—Increase of the Bullion Fund of the California Mint—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 9.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day with $219,000 in treasure, of which $46,000 is for New-York, $120,000 for England, $20,000 for Callao and $20,000 for Panama. She carried also 150 passengers and 380,000 pounds of wool. The small shipment of treasure to New-York is accounted for by the daily remittances overland by the railroad, since the opening of which $1,650,000 has been forwarded that way.

The Branch Mint in this city will be closed tomorrow, to allow the officers opportunity to make a general settlement of their accounts. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Sub-Treasurer here to increase the bullion fund of the Mint by adding $1,500,000, to obviate any difficulty from closing the institution.

Mr. BUSHNELL, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and party arrived here yesterday from the East.

The Overman Mining Company has rescinded the assessment of $20 per share, levid May 15.

THE SAENGERBUND.

Reception of Visiting Societies—An Extensive Display—The Coming Exercises of the Festival—Expected Presence of the President.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 10.

Baltimore to-day, in anticipation of the arrival of the societies composing the Northeastern Saengerbund, presented a gala-day appearance. The Stars and Stripes, with the North German flag, floated from the public and private houses the entire length of Broadway and Baltimore streets, and throughout the city generally. The societies from Philadelphia and New-York arrived about 7 o'clock this evening, and were met at the depot by the societies ftom Baltimore. Forming a procession, the line of march was taken up Broadway and Baltimore streets to Monument-square, where they arrived at about 8:30 o'clock. The entire line was brilliant with Chinese lanterns and transparencies, and joyous by many bands of music. A salute of twenty-five guns was fired from Federal Hill, and there was a grand display of fireworks. Arriving at Monument-square, the societies formed in front of the stand, when the German welcome song, by STOLZE, was sung by the societies of Baltimore.

Mr. Steinback, President of the Festival and Executive Committee, then introduced Mayor BANKS, who welcomed the visitors in a short and appropriate address.

The chorus Ecceguambonum was then sung by all the societies, after which the line of march was taken to Concordia Hall, where a hearty welcome of address was made by Mr. STEINBACH, after which the visitors were taken to their quarters.

The Committee who visited Washington this morning to invite President GRANT to be present, reported that he accepted the invitation, and that he and the Cabinet, with General SHERMAN, Admiral PORTER and other distinguished gentlemen will be present on Monday evening at the prize singing. There are about sixty-five societies present; twenty-nine from New-York, twenty-two from Philadelphia, two from Washington, one from Columbus, Ohio; one from Richmond, and singers from Milwaukee and Cincinnati. The Arion, of New-York, have their headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, the Liedercranz at the Eutaw House. The latter society give a reception to-morrow afternoon to Capellmeister TSCHIRSCH and Mayor BANKS, at the Eutaw.

Excitement about Greenville, Ill.—Extensive Fires in the West—Another Brutal Exhibition in Prospect.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 10.

There is a strong disposition to lynch JOHN MOORE, who ravished Mrs. MCADAMS near Greenville, Ill. The evidence against him is not considered strong enough to justify such a proceeding, however.

An extensive fire is raging in the mountains near Georgetown, and spreading with fearful rapidity. It will do immense damage and destruction to timber. The fire is visible here—fifty miles distant.

The friends of ALLEN and MCCOOLE met last evening, and made preliminary arrangements for another fight between them; $50 a side were deposited, and another meeting is to be held this afternoon when articles of agreement will be signed, and the deposit increased to $200. The fight is to be for $2,500 to be fought in four months within fifty miles of Cincinnati.

The Excursion Parties in the Far West—Arrival of the Geological Expedition at Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 10.

A dispatch from Puebla, Colorado, dated on the 9th, says: The Congressional Committee on the Pacific Railroad, consisting of Senators DRAKE and SCOTT and Representatives MORRILL, RICE and ROOTS, accompanied by EDGAR DENNIS, Attorney of the Kansas Pacific Road, arrived this morning. They will visit points of interest, and reach Denver on Monday.

An Omaha dispatch says: Senator HARLAN and family arrived on yesterday, and left for Salt Lake and California to-day.

A Denver special dispatch says: The United States Geological expedition, under Dr. HAYDEN, arrived yesterday, having spent ten days between Cheyenne and Denver. They go southwestwardly from here, and expect to be out all Summer.

Base Ball—Harvards vs. Keystones at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 10.

In the base ball match to-day, between the Harvards and Keystone Clubs, only seven innings were played. The score stood: Keystones, 24; Harvards, 18.

The Southern Central Railroad—Driving of the First Spike.

OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, July 10.

The first spike of the Southern Central Railroad, connecting Owego with Auburn, was driven to-day with imposing ceremonies. The spike, of solid silver, was driven into a polished oak tie by the President of the road, W. L. JONES, Esq. Speeches were made by Hon. O. HANCOCK, JOHN J. TAYLOR and W. J. CURTIS. An immense concourse of people were present. The work of laying the rails from Owego to Auburn will be pushed forward vigorously.

Boiler Explosion in Boston—Five Men Severely Injured.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 10.

A boiler in EDWARD F. PORTER's logwood factory, in East Boston, Mass., exploded to-day, shattering the building and injuring five men severely. The following are the injured; PATRICK REGAN, scalded, supposed fatally; DENNIS WESTON, five ribs broken, considered dangerous; HENRY GOODNOW, collar-bone and arm broken; JOHN HIGGINS and MARTIN GARRITY, badly bruised. The building is damaged to the amount of $10,000.

Murder in Buffalo—A Man Arrested for Killing His Brother.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, July 10.

THOMAS SWEENY was arrested and committed to jail to-day for the murder of his brother JOHN, while boating in the harbor on Sunday last. On returning to the shore on the day mentioned THOMAS reported that JOHN had fallen overboard and drowned. The body was recovered last evening. It bore evidence of the skull being broken with an oar, teeth knocked in and other marks of violence.

Yellow Fever in Quarantine at Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, July 10.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* arrived at Quarantine last night with six cases of yellow fever on board—three officers and the same number of men. They are all doing well. Lieutenant R. K. DUER, and one man whose name is not ascertained, died on the passage from Key West.

Connecticut Legislature—Final Adjournment.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 10.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day. The session was twenty-two days shorter than last year, and cost the State $26,000 less. Both Houses have held night sessions during the past week, crowding business so as to reach an adjournment to-day.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—MARSHALL PACKARD yesterday, on an order from the United States Court, seized the books of AUGUSTE COUTOURIE & Co., which will be examined by experts for evidence of fraud relative to sugar importations. The Court has appointed three appraisers to appraise the sugars seized.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 10.—Among the guests at Congress Hall are ex-President FILLMORE, Commodore VANDERBILT, THURLOW WEED, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Colonel PROVOST, of Washington, and Colonels RADCLIFF and MIDDLETON, of the Royal Artillery.

BOSTON, July 10.—JAMES S. DANVELL, a telegraph repairer, was fatally injured yesterday, being struck by a train on the Old Colony Road, while carrying wires along the track, at Quincy. Hon. WILLIAM BRIGHAM, a prominent lawyer, died in this city last night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—A man named THOMAS LYNCH was arrested last evening, charged with having set fire to his shoe store in Buffalo-street the previous night.

BOSTON, July 10.—The boiler in PORTER's logwood factory, in East Boston, exploded to-day, injuring several men, none fatally, and badly shattering the building.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—In the case of JOSEPH CROSTON, charged with the murder of BENJ. MILLER, the Judge returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

OTTAWA CITY, July 10.—The revenue of the Dominion for June is $1,030,919; expenditures, $598,437; discount on American invoices for the ensuing week, 26 per cent.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Meetings of the Boston Germans—Their Organization—Public Feeling.

From the Boston Post, July 10.

The new Liquor law continues to be an exciting topic of conversation. With many it is, in fact, a leading matter. The German population continue to be not a little excited, as indeed they may well be. The German nature is not easily roused, but when the fire is once kindled it is not easily quenched. This fact will in time be amply demonstrated. The State constabulary, for a day or two, has not been especially active. Whether this portends the quiet that precedes the storm, or the result of second sober thought it is not possible to discern. There are certain whisperings that the State-house has become alarmed and will hold up. This may be a mere rumor. We are inclined to think it is. Why the State House should falter in a course it has deliberately marked out for itself cannot be told. Of one thing there can be no doubt—the public mind is being wrought upon to its depth. There is an unmistakable feeling that the law is hard and unjust, and this is coupled with an evident determination to insure its riddance at the earliest practicable period.

MEETINGS OF THE GERMANS.

As has been heretofore noticed, the German citizens have been in council. We give below a summary of the several meetings which they have had. The first meeting on Tuesday was informal, but on Wednesday, July 7, the meeting was organized by the election of temporary officers. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

We, the German-American citizens of the City of Boston, have here assembled to give expression to our opinions of the prohibitory law.

Resolved, That we as business men, as well as citizens of the State of Massachusetts, have always been law-abiding citizens, and it is our intention so to continue as long as the laws remain within the bounds of reason.

Resolved, That by the enforcement of the prohibitory law, we feel that our rights as citizens, as well as business men, have been invaded; furthermore, that we regard it as unjust and malicious, and as an invasion of the rights of any free citizen of a republic—and in so believing we will do all that lies in our power to regain our rights as such; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we form an association under the name of "The Citizens' Rights Union," and that we demand the coöperation of every tyrant-hating, and especially those of our German-American brethren throughout Massachusetts to assist us in carrying out the principles of this Association, and to make it as strong and imposing as possible.

Resolved, That we act in concert with the Union already existing, and known as the "Massachusetts Union."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the Massachusetts Union. Another resolve was then introduced, reading as follows:

That the intention of this Union is the uniting of all citizens, and especially the German-American citizens of every party in this Commonwealth, to attempt the overthrow, at the next election, of the present corrupt Legislature of our noble State, which, in spite of the known opposition of a great majority of the people to a prohibitory law, have enacted a law which is undemocratic and unjust, from beginning to end.

On Thursday the meeting again convened, when the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing three months: President, HENRY PFAFF; Vice-President, CLEMENT MILLER; General Secretary, FRED. SEELING; Corresponding Secretary, PETER HABERLE; Treasurer, CHARLES HESS.

Some of the principal members of the Association then made some stirring speeches, which were received with loud applause by the listeners. The speeches were all in condemnation of the enforcement of the law against lager beer, which, in their opinion, had better have been left untouched until the more poisonous liquors had been entirely eradicated. A committee was appointed to draw up appeals, in German and in English, and also to procure as many signatures to them as possible throughout the entire State. It was further voted that steps be taken to form branch Unions in every town in the State.

THE STATE OF THINGS.

No seizures were made yesterday, the day being consumed in some red-tape formalities. Something is to be done next week, however, and in the meantime the size of the force is being increased. Yesterday several new commissions were issued, and other matters regulated so that things will move more regularly. A new order has been issued to the wholesale dealers, commanding them to remove all bottles and portions of packages which are exposed for sale in their windows. This order has generally been complied with, and a walk through some of the principal thoroughfares of the city will reveal numerous windows filled with boxes marked with seals which are usually found on imported packages of spirits.

THE BREWERS.

The brewers are in a quandary. They are doing little, and, unless things soon change, will be compelled to discharge their hands. Business cannot be conducted unless there are consumers as well producers. There are brewers in Boston and vicinity who have not less than $100,000 in peril by this law.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Roads—Testimony of Senator Conkling—The Chinese Question—Interest of Congressmen in it—The Pennsylvania Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10.

The following dispatch from Senator CONKLING, dated at Council Bluffs, has been received by Secretary BOUTWELL:

"I have just passed and repassed over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, making the trip one way by daylight, having traversed nearly all of the Union Road last year also, and have observed the work carefully. The entire road-bed of each Company seems to me honestly constructed and equal to any new road I have seen. Sidings, embankments, stone-work and structures of all kinds found on approved roads, are rapidly approaching completion; work is going forward vigorously all along the line, and material in abundance has already been provided. Considering the vast obstacles and the results, the work and its equipment is, in my judgment, fully up to reasonable requirements and expectation. As to safety and comfort of travel, there is no question."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Congressmen and others who have recently visited the Pacific coast have a great deal to say about the Chinese immigration and what may be called the Chinese question, and there is no doubt that it will be the basis of many speeches at the next session of Congress. Mr. HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, has gone to the Pacific slope expressly for the purpose of studying the subject, and several other Representatives and Senators have also given the matter some attention. A gentleman who has just returned from San Francisco speaks in the highest terms of the Chinese as laborers, mechanics and servants generally. He instances the case of one factory where Chinese labor was tried with very satisfactory results. It is the opinion of shrewd business men that unless the rates of wages on the Pacific slope can be reduced, that that whole section will be bankrupt in a short time. Miners cannot afford to pay four and five dollars per day to work their mines, for the reason that most of the placers are not as productive now as they were formerly. Chinese laborers do the same work just as well for one-fifth of the sum, and hence they are employed; and the same thing is true of nearly every other business.

THE COMING CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican leaders of Pennsylvania intend to enter with vigor into the forthcoming canvass, and they are very confident that they will be able to save the State to the Republican Party. There is considerable dissension among the heads of the different portions, but they will all come to terms, it is expected, and work with concerted effort. A committee will arrive here toward the close of next week to confer with the Administration on the subject.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 10.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, has directed the recognition of the Executive Committee of the State of Texas, chosen by the House in the Convention which nominated General E. J. DAVIS for Governor. The original of the paper of which the above is the substance, is in possession of Major W. B. MOORE, of Texas, who recently visited Mr. CLAFLIN with a special view of securing the indorsement.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The shipments of national currency during the week were as follows: To the national banks, $114.130, and to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $30,000. The Treasurer holds in trust for the national banks as security for circulation $342,871,100, and as security for public deposits, $23,764,500. Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $101,700. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $132,592. Total issued previously, $14,596,948. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,780,495. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $318,600.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,405,975, and the grand total for the week, $8,149,715.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS TO THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

The Collector of Customs of the port of Georgetown, a few days ago received a magnificent collection of solid silver articles intended as presents for President GRANT, General SHERMAN, Ex-Secretary SEWARD and Mrs. Ex-President LINCOLN. They were sent to this country from Mexico by SABOS ITURBIDE in behalf of a modest Mexican, who refused to have his name made known, and said that "in his transport of delight at the abolition of slavery he was prompted to prepare these little tokens for some of the principal actors in that great work." President GRANT receives a silver coffee set of thirty-six pieces, and some dressed leopard skins; General SHERMAN an egg-boiler and holder; for Ex-Secretary SEWARD there is an inkstand and penholder, most ingeniously contrived, besides a call-bell; and Mrs. LINCOLN's portion of the lot is a heavy card-basket. All of the articles are of solid silver without any dearth or metal, and of the most beautiful finish and workmanship. President GRANT and General SHERMAN's portions were delivered yesterday, and some idea may be formed of their value from the fact that the duty on President GRANT's lot was $748, and on General SHERMAN's $164.

THE SALE OF FORFEITED SPIRITS.

The following regulations as to the sale of spirits forfeited to the United States, under provisions of section 56 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of April 10, 1869, have been issued by Commissioner DELANO:

"By provisions of section 56, as amended, any distilled spirits produced prior to July 20, 1868, remaining in any bonded warehouse after June 30, 1869, are declared to be forfeited to the United States, and are to be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in such manner as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. All spirits which were not withdrawn from the warehouse upon the payment of tax prior to July 1, 1869, will be immediately taken possession of by the Collector and an account of the same forwarded to this office, stating the time when they were warehoused and the name of the owner if known. The Collector will immediately advertise the same for sale, giving not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of such sale by posting notices at his office and at two or more public places in his district. The Collector may, if in his judgment the public interests require it, adjourn such sale for a period not exceeding ten days from the day fixed in such notice, and on the day appointed he shall sell the said spirits at auction to the highest bidder. The Collector will file in his office a copy of the notice of sale and indorse thereon a certificate of the time when and places where such notices were posted; and if the spirits are contained in casks which are but partially filled, may fill up such casks so as to make full barrels as far as possible. Upon such sale the Collector will issue tax-paid stamps covering the amount of spirits in each cask and cause the same to be attached to the casks, appropriating so much of the proceeds of such sale as may be necessary to pay for such stamps. The Collector will be entitled to retain out of the balance in his hands the amount actually paid for the storage or transportation of the said spirits, with a commission of five per cent. upon the amount of such sales, and the balance balance will be deposited with his other collections, and returned to the Assessor on form 58. The Collector will make an immediate report of his action in each case to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating the amount received at such sales, the value of the stamps used, the amount paid by him for storage or transportation, and the amount retained by him as commissions, together with the balance deposited and returned to the Assessor on form 58.

J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Commissioner.

Approved by GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEMANDS OF THE BOOKBINDERS.

To-day the Committee of Bookbinders, appointed at a meeting of their Society, presented an address to Superintendent CLAPP, of the Government Printing Office, concerning his intention to put a number of apprentices at work in the bindery at that establishment. Mr. CLAPP responds, denying the right of any private organization to dictate to the Government Printing Office who shall be employed, and contends that in the race for life there should be no discrimination of race or color. The ground of the bookbinders is that the number of bookbinders is already more than the demand, and by employing apprentices their chances for employment will to that extent be lessened. The Superintendent, in his reply, does not see things in the light of the Society. Meantime the Douglass and apprentice questions in the composing-room remain unsettled.

ARRIVAL OF THE TALLAPOOSA.

The Government steamer *Tallapoosa*, recently ordered here, arrived off our harbor to-day from Key West. This afternoon, by order of the Government, Dr. J. E. DEXTER, Secretary of the Board of Health, visited her with regard to her sanitary condition.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed JOHN DIETRICK Surveyor of Customs for the District of Velasco, Texas, *vice* WM. C. WAGLEY suspended.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$27,777 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall July 2, reached this port yesterday. We give below her

TREASURE LIST.

H. W. Geard	$800	Fisk & Hatch	$1,940
Lanman & Kemp	326	Order	23,539
Marcial & Co.	272		
Isaacs & Asch	900	Total	$27,777

United States of Colombia—The Approaching Presidential Election—A Proposed Canal Through the Isthmus—An Operatic Representation at Panama—Personal Gossip—Movements of Shipping.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 2, 1869.

The receipt of the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the founder and editor of the TIMES, cast a gloom over the heart of every American on this Isthmus, and the writer expresses the sentiments of one and all in saying: "The departed great" was dear to his countrymen abroad, as well as at home.

By the arrival of the French Transatlantic Company's steamer *Floride*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 27th ult., *vià* Santa Martha, we are placed in receipt of late news from Bogota, the capital of this country.

Peace and quiet reigns at the seat of government, but at Santa Martha there had been some little disturbance on account of the election returns. It is now considered pretty certain that MOSQUERA's opponent will be elected President of this Republic. MOSQUERA's friends are laboring hard to carry a majority of the States for their favorite "Gran General," but as the returns come in, the chance for success lessens. If General MOSQUERA is elected, it is his intention to make Panama the capital of the country, and not to attempt to gain the interior. But it matters not *who* is elected, revolution will be sure to follow his inauguration.

Congress has passed a resolution (17 against 7) refusing to give the President a basis upon which to frame a new treaty for the excavation of an inter-oceanic canal through this Isthmus. The Isthmus of Panama undoubtedly possesses greater advantages for uniting the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific than any other crossing that can be found, while the Panama Railroad would be of incalculable benefit in rendering assistance to the constructors of so gigantic a work. It is to be lamented that Congress has refused to give the President power to make a new treaty, for delay is dangerous to the welfare of this Isthmus.

The dike at Carthagena, connecting with the waters of the Magdalena, will probably soon be opened. The Government guarantee seven per cent. per annum on the capital of $200,000, to be employed in the operation.

Panama has been unusually quiet since the departure of the last steamer. The Italian opera has been well attended during the season, which closed on Saturday evening last, on which occasion Mme. VISONI took a benefit. The audience was fully "up," in respect of fashion, to that of your own Academy; but, unfortunately, during the evening, a heavy shower passed over the city, and, the roof of the Teatro de Panama being in a leaky condition, the gentlemen were obliged to open their umbrellas to protect the silks and satins of the fair sex from the great drops that came pelting down—a queer sight at an opera, and one that caused considerable merriment.

On the evening of the 25th of June Mr. CHARLES H. BILLINGS, a citizen of the United States, and telegraph operator at Panama, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Senorita RAMONA MALDONADO, of Panama. The entertainment given on this occasion was sumptuous. Among the Americans present were Dr. OWEN M. LONG, United States Consul, Panama, and family; Mr. CHARLES E. PERRY, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY MCNIDER, Mr. BOYD and Mr. SAVAGE, of Panama.

Aspinwall has also had a festive time in the celebration of St. John's Day by the Masons, on which occasion the installation of the Master and officers of Manzanillo Lodge took place. A few distinguished visitors were admitted to the installation ceremonies; but to the most attractive part of the entertainment a large number of anti-Masons were invited. This was the banquet at the Bethancourt House. Among the visitors who spoke during the evening were Mr. PERRY, the United States Consul, Señor GRANILLO, Auditor-General from Bogota, and Colonel PERNETT, of the Colombian Army. The evening was very satisfactorily spent by all.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is still off Panama, and the gunboat *Yantic* at Aspinwall. Father CURLEY, the Catholic priest at Aspinwall, is very actively engaged in soliciting subscriptions to complete a church now in course of erection, and for this purpose he visited the *Yantic* on Sunday last. At the close of the sermon, "the jolly tars" subscribed nearly $900 in gold.

The health of the Isthmus continues good, and not a drop of rain has fallen since St. Johns Day. We are now enjoying our Indian Summer, with the thermometer ranging from 72 to 82.

Central and South American Countries—The Montevidean Government and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires—The Floods in the Argentine Republic—Miscellaneous News from Ecuador, Nicaragua, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 2, 1869.

By the arrival at this port of the *Chile* and *Costa Rica*, we are in receipt of the subjoined intelligence:

URUGUAY.

A serious misunderstanding has occurred between the Montevidean Government and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, relative to an Italian named ANTONIO GREGORINI, who was ill-treated by the Commissary of Sauce, Canelones. The Minister for Foreign Affairs denies the Italian Minister's right to interfere in the matter until GREGORINI first seeks justice from the Jefe Politico of Canelones, and failing there, from the Government house direct. He concludes by telling Signor RAFFO that his note is "precipitate," and flatly refuses to entertain it. The reply of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires is long and strong, showing that GREGORINI was "barbarously treated," and only released from prison on payment of some money by a friend; that such occurrences are unhappily too frequent to need formal proof; that it is a flagrant outrage by a Government official upon an Italian subject; that article 21 of the treaty with Italy stipulates that "Consuls shall recur to Government whenever any abuse is committed on their subjects," and that nothing can justify the Minister in refusing the necessary satisfaction. He adds that it is a joke to tell the poor Italian to recur to the tribunals, as the remedy would be so tedious and expensive as to be impossible to one in his position, not to speak of the bodily fear in which the complainant would be of the Commissary and his police. He concludes by saying: "If even GREGORINI be induced to withdraw his claim for reparation, I shall consistently prosecute it, and as the Government denies my right to interfere, I now submit my whole case to the Cabinet of Florence, and meantime feel bound to caution all my countrymen here resident."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We are in possession of further particulars of the damage sustained by the present floods. The River Parana has never been known to be so high as at present. At the mouth of the Guazu several islands have vanished. Further up the river, the landmarks are in many places completely gone, and above San Nicolas, islands, which were populated and stocked, are now all but covered. On the right bank of the Parana and Paraguay, from Matto Grosso to Parana, the whole country is one vast sheet of water. The losses sustained by this unexampled flood are terrible. The greatest consternation reigns in the City of Santa Fé. The river still keeps rising, and the capital of the second Province of the Argentine Union can to-day be only compared to the far-famed Venice, but without the gondolas. The mysterious river Salado, whose origin is as dubious as that of the Nile, has also flooded its banks, and still keeps rising. The rains cannot have swollen the river to its present height. It is believed that some tributaries from the majestic Parana must be the real source of the unprecedented flood.

ECUADOR.

The National Convention has framed a new Constitution, which is to be submitted to the popular vote on Sunday, July 11. It seems that this Constitution is the work of GARCIA MORENO, the actual President of the Republic. Article 2 affirms that the religion of the State is to be the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of all others. The political authorities are compelled to protect the religion of the State, and cause it to be respected. According to article 3 no one can become a citizen of the Republic who is not a Roman Catholic; he must also be able to read and write, and be married. The rights of citizenship are forfeited in the following cases: 1. On becoming a member of any secret society not countenanced by the Church. 2. By judicial interdiction. 3. Habitually intoxicated, gambler by profession, or in leading the life of a vagrant. 4. By mental incapacity. 5. Criminals. 6. Defaulters. Want of space forbids us to go further into this unique specimen of GARCIA MORENO's statesmanship.

SALVADOR.

The Government has appointed a commission composed of Drs. RAFAEL ZALDIVAR, CARLOS BONILLA and CARLOS DORAT, to visit the volcano of Izalca, to inquire into the causes of the late irruption and report the result of their observations to the Government. Dr. DARIO GONZALES has returned from his mission to the United States, where he had been sent by the Government to investigate the hospital and school systems of that country. It is believed that the Government will adopt the system proposed by Dr. GONZALES and make a radical change in the present faulty condition of the schools and hospitals of the Republic.

NICARAGUA.

The *Gaceta Official* emphatically denies that the Government has entered into negotiations with the old Nicaragua Transit Company for the reopening of the transit. The Government organ disclaims all intention to injure or prejudice the Company, and, though not unwilling to see so useful an enterprise again come to life, it asserts that the representative of the old Company could produce no legal authority, and hence negotiations were set aside. The Government organ charges the Company with having failed to comply with the solemn obligations assumed by them. It says: "The Company engaged themselves by contract to spend half a million of dollars toward the improvement of the River and Port of San Juan, which, however, was verified in part only. The fact is that the river remains in a worse condition, since the dredging machine, about which the Company made so much noise, began to be worked. The Government is now compelled to repair the damage done, at a great sacrifice to the Nicaragua people. * * * The Commission appointed to fix the boundary line between Nicaragua and Honduras, returned to the capital without having effected their object, the Commission sent by Honduras not having made their appearance.

Crop Prospects in Kansas—Wheat, Corn and Oats.

From the Lawrence Journal, July 7.

The damages from the recent floods, we are glad to learn, are not as serious as first supposed, to the growing crops in this State. Except in one or two localities, and these rather limited sections of the State, no considerable damage has been done. The loss of life has been large, between twenty and thirty persons. In some localities we hear of a yield of forty bushels of wheat to the acre. The crop of Winter wheat will not be an average yield, taking the State at large; but the increased breadth of surface sown to Spring wheat, and the very handsome yield it is producing, will bring the general product of the State to a much higher figure than during any previous year.

The corn crop, according to all present calculations and estimates will simply be immense. There are hundreds of acres of "sod" corn not many days distant travel from Lawrence, that promise a yield of from fifty to sixty-five bushels to the acre. This "sod" corn our Eastern friends should understand has not been touched with the hoe or plow since it was planted, but it will "laugh with the harvest" nevertheless. The "raw prairie" sod is broken up, and the corn is dropped in the furrow, and never touched till harvested, yielding during favorable seasons like the present from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre.

Such crops of oats as are now to be seen in Kansas never were before seen here or anywhere else. A much larger number of acres has been sown than during any previous year, and the yield to the acre will be full twenty-five per cent. larger. The potato crop is looking splendid, and the late heavy rains have secured an unusual yield beyond contingency. The root crop and vegetables generally will yield abundantly, unless some unexpected and at present improbable contingency should happen.

Crop Prospects in Georgia.

From the Macon Telegraph, July 4.

We have nothing to alter in our statement of last week in regard to the general condition of crops. It is encouraging in a remarkable degree. The weather during the past week has been intensely hot, and what is somewhat unusual for this section of country, the nights have been sultry. Here and there small regions of country have got no rain at all, and corn in those localities is suffering from drought. Some regions are also suffering from too much rain. On the whole, however, the rain has been more abundant than common at this season of the year. Last year at this date the complaint of drought was very general, and corn was in a critical condition, from which, in fact, a large part of it was never extricated.

Reports of worms in the cotton crop come from some regions of Alabama and Florida, but they are not extensive or reliable, in our opinion. So far, prospects are all fair. Nothing has yet happened to prevent by far the best crop in Georgia which has been grown since the war. Our planters enter the month of July in the best humor. The hot weather has tested the patience and fidelity of the field hands pretty severely, but we have yet to hear complaints that any part of the crop has been abandoned. The grass, too, has taxed the energies of the hands, but they seem to have been up to the mark.

The health of our whole cotton region still remains comparatively good. The whole State is profoundly quiet. Politics are ignored, and everybody, black and white, is intent on making the heaviest drafts possible from mother earth.

Hon. Charles F. Adams Nominated for Governor of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Herald, (Dem.,) July 8.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has exercised a judicious reserve since his return from England, but it is understood that he has been a very busy thinker. After a residence abroad for seven years, he is undoubtedly able to look upon the issues which divide parties in this country with a more impartial judgment than those who have been in the thick of the fight. He was recognized as a hero at Harvard this year, and at Quincy last Monday CHARLES FRANCIS, Jr., undoubtedly represented the ideas of his distinguished father, when, in a Fourth of July oration, he protested against the tendency to centralization in our Government, censured the disgusting scramble for office in Washington, and deplored the stock-gambling of the times. He also demanded respect for independent thought and action. We suggest CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Sr., for the next Governor of Massachusetts. JOHN QUINCY had better stand one side, and, as Artemus Ward used to say, "give the old man a chance."

VIRGINIA.

Speech of the Governor Elect in Norfolk.

Colonel GILBERT C. WALKER, Governor elect of Virginia, was serenaded in Norfolk on Wednesday night, and responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am gratified, deeply gratified, for this kindly manifestation on the part of the good people of Norfolk. It is a manifestation such as I have never before witnessed, and I thank you for it; not for myself alone, but for the Commonwealth of Virginia. On the 4th of July, 1776, thirteen colonies of the old mother country proclaimed themselves free and independent. A century has passed by, and that day has always been celebrated by bonfires, enthusiasm, &c., as a national holiday. Yesterday, the 6th of July, Virginia proclaimed her right to be free and independent from the thraldom under which she has been crushed for the last four years; and that the 6th day of July will hereafter be celebrated as the natal day of the independence of the proud old Commonwealth of Virginia. She is free, regenerated and disenthralled. Yesterday was her day of deliverance from wrong and outrage. For the past six weeks I have been speaking to the people of Virginia, and the victory achieved yesterday is unexampled in the State. Let us be grateful to God for our great victory; and, fellow-citizens, let us not, in the pride of our victory, forget charity. The great mass of those who voted for WELLS yesterday knew not what they did, but the vile crew who led them on deserve the execration and condemnation of the civilized world, and let them sink into the insignificance which God Almighty intended they should occupy.

The Majority for Walker in Virginia.

From the Richmond State Journal, July 9.

The returns received at headquarters up to this time, partly official and partly unofficial, from seventy-four counties of the State, give WALKER a net majority of 17,000 votes. There are twenty-eight counties yet to be heard from, and the unofficial majorities of the counties embraced in the seventy-four are to be reduced by the official returns. It is hardly probable, therefore, that the Democratic majority in the State will exceed 20,000. This is nothing like equal to the colored vote that was kept from the polls by intimidation. It is thus clear that the sentiment of the majority of the people of Virginia, if fairly polled and fully expressed, is Republican. Therefore, the Democratic Government just elected is bogus.

Colonel Gilbert C. Walker, the New Governor of Virginia.

From the Troy Times, July 10.

GILBERT CARL WALKER, the Governor elect of Virginia, is a native of Binghamton, in this State, where, after receiving a classical and business education, he was admitted to the Bar. In the Summer of 1859 he removed to Owego, opened an office, and entered vigorously into the practice of his profession. He at once prominently identified himself with the Democratic Party, into which he was cordially received, being regarded generally as a young man of more than ordinary abilities, and one who was well calculated by his genial manners and excellent personal character to win popularity, and thus strengthen the ranks of his party. So great was the confidence which he inspired that he was nominated in the Fall of 1859—before he had resided in the county long enough to become a voter—for the office of District-Attorney. But his personal popularity was not sufficient to overcome the great strength of the Republican Party in Tioga County, and he was defeated by a large majority, his successful competitor being DELOS O. HANCOCK, who still holds the office. This defeat was undoubtedly a grievous disappointment to the ambitious young lawyer, for he soon afterward bade his friends in Owego good-bye and removed to Chicago. Before leaving, however, he acknowledged to some of his confidential Republican friends that he had made a great political mistake in joining the Democracy, and declared that he should, upon settling himself in Chicago, openly avow himself a Republican. This course he actually pursued, and while in Chicago he was reasonably successful, though the field that he sought to occupy was crowded with abler and more experienced men than himself. We next heard of him in Norfolk, Va., where he won an honorable position as a financier, and has been for some time President of a bank. Virginia, fortunately for herself, has found the need of new men like WALKER, to supplant her Wises, Masons, Hunters, Letchers, &c., who once sent her to perdition. WALKER's best trait of character is a sterling integrity, which will admit no compromise with wrong. Whatever influences may be brought to bear upon him from those who aided in his election, we believe from personal acquaintance that he is a safe man, and one who will conduct the work of reconstruction in Old Virginia impartially, pacifically, and with a just regard for the rights of all, whether white or black, conservative or radical. Mr. Walker is a remarkably handsome man, being considerably more than six feet in height, muscular and well proportioned, with hair and eyes of jet, and fine and regular features—just such a man as will win overwhelming majorities when Women's Rights shall have gained the ascendency.

Heavy Robbery of a Jesuit in a Sleeping-Car.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 9.

Detective HAZEN returned from Columbus yesterday, after having caused the arrest and detention at that place, in care of SI DE WITT, of a colored porter of a sleeping-car, ROBERT H. JONES, on suspicion of a grand larceny, committed last Saturday. The amount stolen was $1,400 in cash, and a certificate of deposit of $20,000 on a foreign bank. The loser of it was Father SMITH, of the Order of Jesuits, who was on his way to this city, in company with two younger members of the Society, who had come over to this country with him from Europe. The money and certificate were contained in a wallet which must have been abstracted from his pocket while he slept, not far from Pittsburg. He was traveling in sleeping-car No. 92, in which there were not more than a dozen passengers, all told. The reverend gentleman's suspicions were aroused against the porter, and became stronger when he found that neither that worthy nor his superior, the conductor, paid much attention to his complaint of the loose management of the car, or to his assertion of having been robbed. The fact of the negro having stolen a leave of absence for two days following the robbery seems to strengthen the idea as to his guilt.

Politics in Maine—General Chamberlain's Acceptance.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has accepted his renomination, by the Republican State Convention, in the following letter:

BRUNSWICK, July 7, 1869.

To Hon. L. M. Morrill, President Republican State Convention.

DEAR SIR: I accept the distinguished honor of the nomination as candidate for Governor tendered me through you by the Republicans of Maine. It is a compliment which I appreciate no less than the resolutions of the Convention's declared public policy, identical with the line of my life and labors hitherto. It only remains for me to assure you of my earnest wish that the triumph of these liberal and vigorous principles will make our people prosperous and our State great. Your friend and servant,

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Arrest of Counterfeiters and Seizure of Burglars' Implements.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS and JOHN D. WOODS, both Missourians, and ELI FIELD and J. ECKHARDT were on Friday arrested by the United States Treasury detectives, on suspicion of being implicated in the manufacture and issue of counterfeit currency. Valueless money was found on the persons of some of the prisoners. And when officers proceeded yesterday to the Erie Hotel, corner of Robinson and West streets, where a fifth confederate was believed to dwell. They secured on the premises a superb set of burglars' tools.

FAMILY GONE.—A most afflicting dispensation has occurred in the family of CHARLES HILLEGAS, of Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery County. Some two or three weeks ago a little son of Mr. HILLEGAS, about three years old, was taken sick with diphtheria. In a few days after the father and mother and a young babe were taken with the same disease, thus all the family, four in number, being down at one time. The father, aged about thirty years, died on the 18th of June; MILTON, the son, three years old, died on the 20th, and the babe, a daughter of ten days old, died on the same evening. The mother, who is the only one left of the family, is slowly recovering. Mr. CHARLES HILLEGAS was the only support of an aged father, who is deranged.—*Lehigh (Penn.) Register, July* 1.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HOLIDAY HEARTS.

Holiday hearts! 'tis weather for wooing;
And holiday time is the best to woo;
At throb of throstle, and cuckoo's cooing,
The heart of men, and of maiden too,
Should leap at the thought that Winter's over,
And shout when the dreariest day departs;
For Summer is sweet to the love and lover,
And breathes her song into holiday hearts!

Holiday hearts! the wanderer wishes
To woo the girl he could love so well;
She's all to him—over the plates and dishes,
At *table d'hote* in the Grand Hotel;
But all too soon the romance is over,
He is Italy-bound, and his dear departs
By night express with her maid to Dover:
Ah! sad break-up for the holiday hearts!

Holiday hearts! the cricketer's crazy,
His team arrives at the town Torquay,
But the Captain shouts that his 'leg' is lazy,
It is not the sun, and is not the sea;
'Tis somebody else, as the eve discloses
Before the time for the team to start,
For there is the cricketer under the roses,
And making a match with a holiday heart!

Holiday hearts! the garden's pleasant,
When all the toil of pleasuring's done;
There's nothing so sad as the moonlight present,
And nothing so sweet in the world as one
Who over the lawn comes sweeping surely
With dancing weary and heat oppress'd!
Or is it with downcast eyes, demurely,
To say the riddle of love-time's guess'd?

Holiday hearts on Alpine passes,
And holiday hearts on the cockney Rhine,
And ever so many in flow'ring grasses,
Which round the Devonshire lanes entwine.
Holiday hearts! to Scarborough scramble,
And many are dreaming on Windermere,
But double as many in Jersey ramble,
And more than all are on Margate pier.

Holiday hearts! through June and after,
Throughout the honey of hot July,
There's nothing for you but your loves and laughter,
Till latest leaves in the Autumn die.
The Summer is long and will not be over
Till all is yours, which you all love best;
So away to the scent of sea and clover,
Oh! all *I* wish is a moment's rest!

—*Clement Scott, in London Society.*

THE DUEL.

From Once a Week.

The early dissolution of Parliament in 184—, by releasing me from editorial labors, enabled me to accept the invitation of our Italian special correspondent to visit Milan. I knew nothing of my inviter beyond the circumstances first of his having been warmly recommended by parties high in the world of continental politics, and next of his sustaining this recommendation by a series of vigorous articles full of early information relative to Italian movements—the revolution was then in progress—full of unreserved denunciations against Austrian and priestly domination, and equally full of hopeful anticipations of what then appeared to most British politicians to be a mere geographical expression, the "unification of Italy."

The character of his contributions—fiery, martial, uncompromising—led me to idealize the contributor as of Titanic proportions. My astonishment was genuine when I saw that he was a man of puny proportions, with nothing in his externals to lead you to suppose that his veins were filled with aught but the milk of human kindness—I take it for granted there is such a liquid—except a pair of dark eyes that occasionally glittered like a rattlesnake's.

A week passed quite pleasantly. My host, though known to me as Dr. Doria, in reality was of the old Milanese nobility; the palazzo Di ——, in the Corso, was his ancestral mansion, let out for economical reasons to the Austrian General who commanded at Milan. Dr. Doria, to use an inelegant but expressive phrase, was "back and edge" Italian. Filled with unconcealed aspirations for his country's speedy emancipation from a foreign yoke, and working strenuously with his pen to that end, he was a marked man, more especially on account of his high connections, which, although denuded of their once splendid patrimony and power, still carried a certain sway.

My week having ended, I prepared to take leave of my friend, and I invited him to a farewell dinner at his favorite *café*, named Marengo. The dinner was good, the wine excellent, and my friend, who spoke English wonderfully well, opened his heart unreservedly, as there was little chance of the conversation being understood, even should a spy be lurking within earshot.

After this we went to the magnificent theatre—La Scala. It was more than commonly crowded in consequence of a new candidate for the position of *prima donna*. My friend's box was on the second tier; we made our way up the stone staircase with some difficulty; here our further progress was impeded by the narrow passage being filled with people, looking for accommodation, and in particular by an officer in the Austrian uniform, whom I immediately recognized as an officer, a great duelist, against whom my friend entertained rather unfriendly views. In order to pass, it was necessary for my friend to touch the officer's elbow, which he did with perfect politeness, and *Pardon, monsieur*—Italians and Austrians of the better class usually spoke French—the only response to which was by the officer squaring his huge frame still more unaccommodatingly. My friend made a second effort; this time attempting with gentle force to push himself between the officer and the balustrade. The officer looked round superciliously, and pressed his arm so rudely against my friend as to thrust him against the wall. My friend, for a man just vowed forever to peace, looking strangely warlike, made a sudden effort, bent down the officer's arm, and passed him rapidly, in doing which he trod, I fear intentionally, on the officer's feet, a compliment which was returned by a vigorous kick from the officer's heavy military boot.

The pain, and public indignity, drew from my friend a sharp and wolfish snarl; indeed, for the moment, he resembled nothing so much as a wolf, with his lips drawn tightly back, and his gleaming teeth exposed; then springing at his assailant, he clutched his ample whiskers with one hand, and with the other buffeted him on the face repeatedly. The attack was executed with such rapidity that the officer had no time to take measures for the defence of his person; but when the blows rained on his face, and the blood flowed, he became perfectly mad with rage. Stamping furiously, with a deep oath, he seized my friend in his sinewy arms, and holding him as easily as a cat would a mouse, he backed down the passage until he came to the open, when lifting him high in the air, he prepared to dash him on the marble floor beneath; a fall that must have resulted in frightful mutilation or instant death. But his purpose was frustrated by the spectators, myself among the number, throwing themselves on him, and, after a fierce struggle, rescuing the little doctor from his grip. The guard, attracted by the turmoil, made their appearance, and for the present further hostilities were impossible. I lost sight of my friend for a few minutes; he then rejoined me, and having lamented the unlucky encounter that had unexpectedly marred our entertainment, proffered me his pass, which I declined; and then solicited me to return to the *café* and wait for him. I acceded to this request, and having ordered a claret cup well iced, sat for some time meditating on the probable issue of this event.

My friend at last came into the *café*, and addressing me, said: "I must beg of you a personal favor—to prolong your stay in Milan for a week. You have seen me kicked," looking like a demon, "yes, kicked by the hoof of a German pig. You must witness the mode in which I shall cancel the debt."

"I think you have already pretty well balanced matters," I replied. "If the Austrian used his foot, you repaid the obligation amply, by spoiling his handsome face with your fist."

"The stain of a kick is only effaced with blood. Everything is arranged for a meeting next week. It can't take place earlier, as the Austrian is still under arrest for his last duel. To-night I must see my old fencing master, Di Prati; will you come?"

I consented, and accompanied my friend to the back of the Duomo, where the *salle d'armes* of the famous Professor was situated, once crowded with students; but latterly deserted for the rooms of a rival Professor, De Liancourt, teacher of the Austrian officer, the fire-eater of Milan.

The hall was hung round with foils, breastplates, masks and all the usual furniture of a place where assaults both with sharps and blunts were customary.

The Professor was a tall, gray-whiskered man, of martial aspect, with arms bared to the elbow, displaying a mass of muscle seemingly as tough as catgut.

"You are too late, Count," said he, looking at my friend. "Play has been over this hour."

"It is not *play*: it is something serious I come to you about. This way, old friend, and let me explain."

They retired to a distant part of the room, and my friend, in a few words stated what had occurred.

The Professor's face wore a look of concern.

"The Austrian will insist on the duel *à l'outrance*, I fear."

"My unalterable determination is that it shall be so. I have a week to get up my fencing, will you take me in hand?"

"Why come to me? Your challenger has already killed two of my best pupils, and brought discredit on my school. You should rather seek instruction from my rival, De Liancourt, his teacher."

"I prefer to come to you."

"I will teach no more pupils to throw away their lives by disregarding my counsels."

"I promise, on my honor, to obey them implicitly."

"Come, then; you will have to fight with broadswords. Put on mask and breast-plate, and let me see what you can do."

Master and pupil being properly attired, commenced to play.

My friend exhibited an amount of agility and skill I was unprepared for. The master watched his play closely, contenting himself with parrying blows and thrusts delivered with much spirit and artistic skill.

The bout was over.

"Well, Professor, does your old pupil disgrace you?"

"Your play has some pretty things for the fencing-school; they must all be discarded with such an opponent as the Austrian. Attend. First discharge from your eyes all that passion, which enables an adversary to master your intentions; next, take to this guard, and keep to it."

The Professor threw himself in an attitude, once a favorite among Scottish gentlemen of the sword, but now neglected by fencers of the modern school. I believe it is termed the hanging guard.

My friend imitated the Professor.

"Not *en quarte*, but *en seconde;* your sword-hand higher than your head, with sloping point; your left brought in front, ready to parry. Good! You have now the surest guard you can use; you make a strong cross on your opponent's sword, and your parade is more certain. You have a week! Well, I shall exercise you only in this guard, and the parades that flow from it."

"Am I not to assault?"

"But once; on it will depend the issue of the fight. I will teach you the mode the last thing. See, your adversary is practiced and skillful; but he knows only what he has been taught by his master. One or two tricks of science he especially relies upon. I know how to counteract them, and had my pupils, when challenged, attended to my instructions, they might have been alive now to credit their instructor."

"Bear in mind, your opponent has great bodily strength, and is cunning of fence; but foiled in his favorite passes, he loses temper; in that lies your safety. Having played out his tricks, he takes to his last and usually fatal move. By sheer strength of wrist he presses his opponent's sword firmly aside so as to make an open, then by a feint and turn of the wrist he delivers a thrust which, if it goes home, all is over. You must wait patiently for this; when the thrust is given parry with your left, and then see—*la risposte*—thus delivering the stab not upward, for in that case the bones and muscles of the chest may weaken it, but downward, where the point will only meet with the softer parts. It is on the play from the *risposte* that your life depends."

I have, I fear, imperfectly stated the particulars of the lesson, and the technical terms made use of, my experience in fencing being confined to a turn or two with blunts at Angelo's rooms. Of course, as this was to be a duel in downright earnest, my attention was more than commonly riveted to all that occurred.

"And now for your weapon," said the Professor, opening a closet and producing a sword. "I have the measure of the Austrian's sword, this one is the exact length."

The sword at a cursory glance looked a very unpromising weapon with which to defend a man's life. My friend evidently thought so, for he examined it with a dismayed look.

"Why," said he, "it's hardly more than a lark-spit; the Austrian uses a Konigsberg blade, double the width and weight of this toy."

"I know it; but this toy, as you term it," surveying the weapon fondly from heel to point, "has qualities that in proper hands will prove more than a match for the best sword ever forged in Germany. It is a real Seville blade—nothing better in the world. See," placing it lengthwise on his finger, "how admirably it is balanced; notice the hilt, close barred and crossed—no fear of wounds on the sword hand; then, its temper," severing a large nail on which breastplates were hung. "Look again," pressing the point against the wall until it met the hilt, when, releasing the weapon, the blade instantly returned to its normal condition. "And this last," striking the blade flat on an iron anvil with all his force, "there, that alone is a test which I defy even the famed Konigsberg sword to undergo. Enough for this night. Come early to-morrow for your lesson."

When we quitted the Professor, the doctor obtained a promise from me that I would not leave Milan until the result of the duel was determined, and that I would accompany him to the field.

I saw little of my friend except in the evening—he was engaged elsewhere—I did not ask in what direction. I surmised correctly, he was with his fencing master. He never alluded to the approaching duel—his conversation was tranquil and on general topics; the affray at the theatre had, however, been bruited about the city—every one knew the duel was to come off, but no one precisely when or where.

We were about to part one night when he said quietly, "To-morrow morning at 5 o'clock two carriages will be at the ramparts, one for myself and second, the other for the surgeon and my master Di Prati. You will pass muster as surgeon. Let me entreat you to make no objection; the details have already been finally arranged. My opponent is provided in a similar way, he and his second in one carriage, De Liancourt, his teacher, and a real surgeon in the other. Be punctual."

At five o'clock I found myself in the carriage with Professor Di Prati.

The place of combat was to be near Monga—just beyond the Milan territory—there were reasons for this which need not be particularized.

The morning was cold and cheerless, and when we alighted, which was in about two hours, the day had not brightened. All parties got out of the carriages; the foes saluted each other briefly. I noticed the murderous look in the Austrian's eyes, and I gave up my friend for lost. Without a word being spoken, we walked on until we came to an open space, smooth but slippery with the morning dew. This was the spot selected by the two seconds, who, apparently quite accustomed to such scenes, went about their duties in a steady, business-like manner.

Professor Di Prati, who had brought the sword with him, as he handed it to my friend, whispered, "Remember—when I drop my handkerchief—*La risposte*."

The Austrian officer disincumbered himself of his cloak and divested himself of all his upper clothing, leaving his bust uncovered. I never saw so fine a form. Perfectly proportioned on the largest scale, he stood upward of six feet high; chest, arms and back billowy with muscle; skin as white as that of the fairest lady.

My friend, seeing the fighting costume adopted by the officer, threw off his black silk vest, as if resolving that he would not even have a questionable advantage. In size, he looked a mere dwarf to his athletic opponent; long, thin, wiry arms, chest narrow, skin almost as dark as a mulatto's, and with a grayish tinge, either the effect of cold or fear, that, to my eyes, appeared the forerunner of doom.

The seconds having laid down the swords with the hilts to each combatant, retired and gave the signal.

The duelists picked up the swords, my friend at once betaking himself to the new guard.

The officer for a moment looked with an air of surprise at the attitude, but only for a moment. With a grim smile, in which something of contempt was mixed, he made his advance, and crossed swords with a clash. My friend had profited by his lesson; his face was impassive, his eyes tranquil, his guard as firm as a rock. The officer made a feint which was disregarded—a thrust which was parried with the left. A second feint and a second thrust were foiled in the same way. Another feint, converted into a real attack, was adroitly baffled. The officer's color rose—the eyes of the two Professors were on him—his reputation and that of his teacher were at stake. He changed his tactics; disengaging suddenly, he raised his sword and discharged a blow at the head with seemingly irresistible force. My little friend could only avert the assault by receiving the sword on the forte of his weapon and dropping as low as possible; so far the parry was successful, but the downward blow, which in reality was only the *avant courier*, being followed by a thrust under guard, was duly carried by the rapid use of the left hand, this time not without mischief, for blood was seen to flow from the hand called into requisition. The officer, in making this last thrust, owing to the slippery ground, had given an opening, which my friend, in spite of the previous cautions of his instructor, prepared to take advantage of. The circumstance was noticed by Di Prati, who frowned ominously, and muttered beneath his breath, "If he break guard, he is lost—hah! bravo, bravo!" The words of approval were drawn from him by noticing what had happened. The last thrust, I have said, brought the officer just barely within range. By a dexterous movement of the wrist, the point of my friend's sword was drawn swiftly across the officer's chest. The temper and keenness of the Moorish weapon were here clearly proved, for the touch, light as it appeared, laid open flesh and muscle to the bone, from the left shoulder sheer across the bust, causing a deluge of blood to follow.

The officer, finding himself severely wounded, became crimson with rage. Curbing his passion, he prepared to execute the favorite manœuvre, which hitherto had proved fatal to his opponents. He advanced on my friend, and making a strong cross of his sword, put forth his wonderful strength of wrist.

My attention was called off for a moment to Di Prati, who drew out his handkerchief, held it for a moment, and suddenly dropped it.

Not a moment too soon. The officer had made his open and delivered a swift thrust, full at the body of my friend, who having seen the handkerchief drop, brought his left hand again into play. This time two fingers fell to the ground. The next instant a terrific yell assured me that something fatal had occurred. *La risposte* had been given; my friend's sword was buried deeply in the lower part of the officer's body. The officer instinctively feeling that the wound was mortal, seized the sword with one hand, and shortening his own, made a desperate lunge, only to be warded off by my friend quitting hold of his sword and leaping back out of distance. The force of the thrust carried the officer forward; he fell prone, forcing his opponent's sword into his body up to the very hilt.

The officer cast one look of mingled rage and hate at my friend, the last look on earth, and as he turned convulsively on his back, his eyes closed in death.

The whole party rushed forward. The surgeon drew forth the sword, lifted the dead man and placed him with his back against a tree.

It was a sight of awe: that form, only a few minutes before so instinct with youthful life, health and vital energy, now a clod, with a fearful gash across the body, and a wound sufficient to let out half a dozen lives.

As we stood gazing at the frightful spectacle, the two Professors approached each other.

"The ruse was cleverly managed," said De Liancourt; "how do pou name it?"

"I call it the *Contre-Gavache*," replied Di Prati.

The sneer went home.

My friend had, in the meantime, made his toilet. Having wiped the Professor's sword, and picked up the severed fingers, which he wrapped carefully in the Professor's handkerchief, he held out his wounded hand to the surgeon, who immediately dressed it and put the arm in a sling.

Advancing to Di Prati, my friend said: "Resume your sword, and take my earnest thanks. Has the pupil satisfied his master?"

"Entirely," replied Di Prati. "He has saved his own life, and restored the reputation of his master."

"Then farewell: I go no more to Milan. If I showed myself there, I should have to fight every officer in the garrison, and to guard my life against every sabre in his troop. Adieu, my friend," shaking hands with me; "my future communications will be dated from Turin."

Low Forms of Animal Life.—Have any of our readers heard of the monera? If not, we will illuminate them by giving a sketch of the lowest forms of animal life that have hitherto been discovered, and to which the above title has been applied by Professor Hackel. The beings in question were first noticed by Hackel during a visit to the Canary Islands, where he found one form—the *Protomyxa aurantiaca*—cleaving, in the form of just perceptible red dots, to the shells of certain cephalopod. On examining these red spots with the microscope, he found that they consisted of a reddish finely-granular spherical mass, inclosed in a transparent homogeneous capsule. "Why, this was an egg," some will exclaim. Not at all; for—note the differences—in the first place it contained no germinal vesicle, spot or nucleus; and secondly, its subsequent changes were totally opposed to that assumption. It was an animal, if animal it is to be held, in a state of repose, quiescent, encysted. After a time, the finely-granular orange-yellow mass breaks up into a mass of smaller balls, like a shot in a spherical cartridge—not, however, by continuous division, but as though many centres of attraction had simultaneously formed, none of which, however, have any cell-wall or membrane around them. By and by the capsule bursts, the spheres stream out of the rent, and in doing so assume a tadpole-like shape, the head remaining globular, the tail fining off to an invisible point, and the whole wriggling, lashing and wandering through the surrounding water. Soon the movements become tardy, and the creature settles down to commence a new stage in its existence. It retracts the ciliary appendage or tail, and shoots out irregularly-pointed and dentated processes, termed pseudopodia, from all parts of its circumference. These seize on minute diatoms, radiolaria, and the like, and, though themselves consisting only of a matrix, with a fine mist of granules scattered through it, rapidly appropriate the softer structures of such organism. When well supplied with food they rapidly grow, forming dendritiform processes, and fingers which creep slowly from point to point. The granules present in the protoplasm enable the eye to perceive that active movements are taking place in the semi-fluid substance of which it is composed. When a fresh supply of aliment, a delicate morsel, is met with, a rapid stream sets in to that point, and the sarcode, creeping onward—to compare great things with small—like an avalanche, overwhelms and invests the victim. The juices sucked out, the exuviæ are thrust out or left behind as the creature advances in its destructive course; for it envelopes, perhaps after rendering helpless by stinging, animals far more active than itself, and no armor is so close that this subtle sarcode cannot penetrate. When it has attained considerable size, vacuolæ or clear spaces form in it; and after a time it probably again becomes encysted, to rise again, like a phœnix, if not from the ashes, at least from the grave of its former self.—*Lancet.*

The World an Inn.—Lord, what a deal of unquietness, and complaining, and envy, and impatience, and turbulency of mind is there in men! What designs, and frauds, and plots, and underminings, and undue means men take to advance their own condition and to depress others! and all this while never consider that which would easily cure the extravagance, as well of one hand as of the other, namely: "This is not my home, it is but my inn; if it be beautiful, splendid, convenient; if my condition in it be wealthy, honorable, prosperous, I will not set my heart upon it, nor think any better of myself for it, nor set up my heart upon it; it is but my inn; I must leave it, it may be to-morrow. On the other side, if it be but poor, weak, infirm, ignoble, low, I will content myself, it is but my inn, it may serve for my passage, I shall, it may be, leave it to-morrow, and then if I have taken that due care that becomes me in my provision for my eternal state, I am certain the case will be mended with me; however my inn be poor, mean, inconvenient, troublesome, it is but for a night, my home will be better; I have learned that I have here no abiding city, but I seek one to come. The benefits of which consideration are many."—*Sir Matt. Hale.*

Posthumous Fame.—In a company of learned men there was a talk about posthumous fame. Some said that it was a strong motive to exertion with many persons. Others maintained that its potency as a motive was very small indeed, except with a few half-crazy people, like Alexander the Great. All agreed that it was a foolish motive as applied to the mass of men, because anything that was worthy of the name of "fame" was unattainable for them.

A man writes an elaborate work upon a learned subject. In a few years' time another man also writes an eloborate work upon the same learned subject, and is kind enough to allude to the former author in a foot-note. Twenty or thirty years afterward this second man's work is also absorbed in a similar manner, and his labors are chronicled in a foot-note too. Now the first man's fame, if you look at it carefully, is but small. His labors are kindly alluded to in a foot-note of a work which is also kindly alluded to in a foot-note of a work published forty or fifty years hence.

Surely this fame in a foot-note is not much worth having.

Then take the fame of a soldier—of any but the few distinguished Generals whose names may be numbered on your fingers. Take the officer who is mentioned in a dispatch. It is no doubt a great thing for him in the present day to be so mentioned; but fifty years hence nobody will know anything about the battle, much less about the dispatch, except that it was a battle lost or won by a certain General. It is a great chance if the name of the principal General on each side is remembered by the same person.

Surely the fame to be gained by having one's name embalmed in a dispatch is scarcely worth the loss of a limb, to say nothing about the risk of one's life.—*Author of "Friends in Council."*

THE DEAD INVALID.

White in a whiter shroud she lies,
Awaiting to be borne away,
Where loving friends, with sobs and sighs,
Will leave her lying, clay in clay.

Her's was a life all pain-opprest
From its dim dawn to its surcease;
Yet though it could not give her rest,
It still vouchsafed her endless peace.

If dull Despair o'erspread her mind,
Clothed in the darkness of the tomb,
Fair, full-orbed Hope rose up behind,
And chased away the gathered gloom.

And so it is—the duskiest shade
The all-illuming sunlight tracks;
And storms in murkiest mist arrayed
Bear the same glory on their backs.

Strange glimpses of the beautiful
Abound in e'en the dreariest night;
And lives the darkest warped and dull
Are all shot through with threads of light.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

SHOOTING STARS.

From "The Leisure Hour."

It will be interesting to give a brief description of a few of the most remarkable aërolites and bolides, selected from a list containing many others of equal scientific and popular interest. Going back at first to the classic authors, we find that one of the most remarkable instances of an ancient fire-ball is that described by Plutarch, in his life of Lysander, as having fallen, in the year 465 B. C., at Ægos Potamos, in the Hellespont, at no great distance from the modern Gallipoli. This stone is also mentioned by the elder Pliny, who saw it about 500 years afterward. The ancient record says that this aërolite was of a colossal size, that it was as large as a wagon, and that its color showed that it had been under the action of fire. It is also stated that a large meteor was seen at the time it fell upon the earth. Diogenes of Apollonia refers to this fire-ball when he remarks that "stars that are invisible, and consequently have no name, move in space together with those that are visible. These invisible stars frequently fall to the earth and are extinguished, as the stony star which fell burning at Ægos Potamos." There are several recorded falls of aërolites, more or less authentic, scattered over the works of ancient writers, especially in the Chinese annals, which extend backward to the year 720 B. C., or 255 years before the fall of the aërolite at Ægos Potamos. It is now well understood that the ancient Chinese were great observers of celestial phenomena, and their astronomical observations have been found to be correct, especially their records of the dates of the appearances of comets, meteors and of the recurrence of eclipses. In the *Chun Tsew*, a historical work written by Confucius, there are notices of no less than thirty-six solar eclipses, the first of which was observed on the 22d of February, 720 B. C., and the last on the 22d of July, 495 B. C. In another work entitled *Tung Keen Kang Muh*, in 101 volumes, there are numerous records of eclipses, comets and falling stars, in the order they occurred, from the year 481 B. C. to the epoch of the Christian era.

An authentic fall of a remarkable meteoric stone took place on the 7th of November, 1492, at Ensisheim, in Alsace. While the Emperor Maximilian I. was engaged with his army in that part of the country in suppressing a rebellion, information was conveyed to him that an extraordinary fire-ball had recently descended from heaven. He immediately ordered a detailed account of the phenomenon to be drawn up for his inspection. He thus became so interested in this aërolite that he caused it to be suspended by a chain in the cathedral of Ensisheim, with a suitable inscription attached in Latin, German and French. Here it remained undisturbed for a period of three centuries, when, during the great French revolution, it was carried off to Colmar, and several pieces were broken from it. One of these fragments may still be seen in the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, and a small one of about one pound in weight is deposited in the British Museum. The original weight of this extraordinary meteoric mass was 270 pounds, and it is the earliest authentic aërolite of which portions may be seen at the present time. Maximilian's inscription has been rendered into English as follows:

"In fourteen hundred and and ninety-two
There happened here a great ado.
For close without, before the town,
The seventh of November's moon,
A stone was fall'n, and there it lay,
With thunder, and in open day!
Two hundred and a half it weigh'd;
Its color iron. Then they made
Procession, and 'twas hither borne;
But much by force from it was torn."

An immense mass of iron-stone, found in Siberia, in 1776, by Dr. Pallas, a traveling naturalist, forms the subject of the well-known paper by Chladni, to which we have already alluded. This curious meteoric mass was found on a mountain near the river Jenesei, and was composed of totally different substances from those of the neighboring rocks. It seemed impossible for it to be a work of art, and it was unlike any iron ore seen before or since. It was held in great veneration by the Tartars, among whom a popular tradition prevailed that it had fallen from the stars. In 1779, this block of iron stone was removed to the town of Krasnojarsk, by the superintendent of the iron mines in that locality. It was of an irregular shape, and its weight 1,400 pounds. Its texture was not solid, but cellular like a sponge, the cells containing small granular particles of a glossy nature, which were subsequently found to be simple mineral olivine. The analysis of the stone, by Howard, showed that it contained 17 per cent of nickel. Klaproth and John found a less quantity of nickel, while Laugier's experiments showed that the portion analyzed by him was composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, sulphur and chromium. It would therefore appear that its composition was not of a uniform character. Other masses of meteoric iron have been found in various parts of the globe; one in the jurisdiction of Santiago del Estero, about 500 miles northwest of Buenos Ayres, consisting of 90 per cent. of iron and 10 per cent. of nickel, specimens of which have been placed in the British Museum. Stones of the same metallic nature have also been found at the Cape of Good Hope, near Bahia in Brazil, and at Agram in Croatia. At Agram, the meteoric body was actually seen to fall to the earth, and was considered for many years to be the only iron stone which had visibly descended from the atmosphere. The sky was quite free from cloud when this iron mass was seen shooting along the heavens, from west to east, making a hollow noise as it proceeded. At the explosion of the meteor, a very loud report was heard, accompanied by a great smoke, from which two masses of iron, welded together like a chain, were precipitated with great velocity to the ground. A fragment of this aërolite is also preserved in the British Museum.

It is not always easy to discriminate between the true aërolite fire-ball and an ordinary bolide. There is, however, a sensible difference in the phenomena after the explosion has taken place. For example, in addition to their brilliant and rapid transit across the heavens, aërolite fire-balls generally burst with a loud report, and at the same time fragments of various sizes are cast down on the earth in the form of a shower of stones. Bolides, on the contrary, although occasionally bursting with a similar report, are of a much more silent character. They are of a much looser texture than aërolites, and are composed of substances evidently much more inflammable. As a bolide flits from one quarter of the sky to another, it burns with intense brilliancy in all varieties of color, frequently illuminating the landscape in every direction; but no stones of any magnitude are usually precipitated at the moment of extinction. During the great November star-shower of 1866, several ordinary examples of the bolide class were exhibited. Some bolides have been observed as large as the moon, making full allowances for the temptation to exaggerate when viewing any unexpected celestial phenomenon.

The great meteor which passed over a portion of England and France near midnight, on Oct. 7, 1868, was one of the most magnificent bolides of recent years. The light emitted from it was so brilliant that it not only completely overpowered the moon, but it also cast strong shadows on the ground. It was accompanied by a flaming tail of great length, and was observed over a large extent of country, accounts of its appearance having been received from Keynsham and Clifton, near Bristol, Oxford, various parts of London, Brighton, Ramsgate, Dover, Dunkirk, Havre, Rouen, Paris and other intermediate places. The meteor was seen as far as Dusseldorf, in Rhenish Prussia. The different descriptions sensibly agree, except as to its direction, from which we may conclude that the whole of the south of England and north of France was, for a few seconds, brilliantly illuminated at the same moment. Most of the accounts mention the quarter of the heavens toward which the meteor was traveling, but little can be gathered from them when some of the observers saw it going east, others west, a few south, while our neighbors, the French, remarked that it went north. We are inclined to believe, however, that, as viewed from London, the meteor had a nearly horizontal motion, inclined slightly toward the southeastern horizon, within a few degrees of which it disappeared. Little confidence can also be placed in the reputed observations of its fall to the ground. One of our correspondents states that he distinctly saw it descend in or near Nunhead Cemetery; another mentions Blackheath, while a third felt certain that it fell in Sussex. Several places in France have also been named as spots where the meteor was seen to fall. We have no doubt whatever, that all these supposed falls are mere fancies in the minds of unpracticed observers. It is very probable that in such a brilliant bolide the combustion of the composing matter was so perfect, that little was left at its extinction, excepting very small fragments, which might be precipitated to the earth unobserved. Unfortunately the meteor does not appear to have been seen by scientific observers, competent to fix its path in the heavens with respect to the stars.

About Spirits.—Professor C. F. Varley, the electrician, writing in the *Eastern Post*, says: "You can scarcely select haphazard a dozen families without finding one or two members of whom have received at the moment of the death of some near relative a communication announcing the fact at a distance. These communications are often made by the dying person appearing to some member of the family at the moment of passing away. The death moment seems the most easy one in which to make such communications. Notwithstanding the enormous number of such cases, some of them supported with such striking collateral proof as to remove all doubt, the possessors of such information are afraid to narrate these interesting facts except under the seal of confidence, because the world at large ridicules that which it does not understand. In Plato's divine and moral works, subject 'Theages' or 'Wisdom,' Socrates tells Theages, 'I have had by the favor of God, ever since I was born, a genius that always accompanies and governs me. This genius is a voice which, whenever it speaks to me, always diverts me from what I have a mind to do,' and much more to the same effect. Joan of Arc, who led the French successfully against our soldiers, was burnt to death, not because the English were beaten, but because she declared that she was instructed by a voice from an unseen intelligence which she called 'God,' and as her conscience would not allow her to recant she was burnt, and as the flames approached her she exclaimed, 'Yes, my voices were from God!' Wesley, the founder of a religion bearing his name, was a witness of the spiritual phenomena called raps, which occurred in a marked manner in his own family, one or more of whom were rapping media. All the details are perfectly authenticated by documents written and signed upon the spot, and many of the facts will be found in Southey's *Life of Wesley*. Swedenborg, again, a scientific writer of no small power, had most remarkable experiences as a conscious clairvoyant. The Indian Government some years since caused an official inquiry to be made into the reality of certain mesmeric phenomena among the natives, and the result of the inquiry confirmed the truth of the facts of mesmerism. Notwithstanding all these and many other existing records of unusually well authenticated cases, it is surprising how few people in this country have attempted to inquire into or know anything about the subject. I know many medical men who, when the study door is locked, freely and earnestly discuss these matters, and tell their own experiences, but at the same time confess that they dare not open their mouths to others, fearing the fate of Dr. Elliotson, who lost a practice of thousands a year for telling the truth."

Emancipation from Fashion in Dress.—Clearly, we want a reform in dress that should work toward moral, æsthetic and social ends. Dress should be, in the first place, conscientious; in the second, beautiful; in the third, appropriate. A crusader against fashion must send traditions to the four winds and acknowledge no canons but those of reason. Tradition imposes upon men, perhaps a convenient, but certainly as ugly a costume as could be devised. Tradition imposes upon women an elaborate, foolish and often unhealthy toilette. But what is tradition to us? Why should not the one sex discard chimney-pot hats and swallow-tail coats, and the other *décolleté* dresses and corsets? Why should men enjoy all the ease and women all the elegance? It is universally acknowledged that the happiest state of society is one which makes woman the companion of man; but this companionship is limited by an undue idea of appropriateness in dress. In public walks and parks, for instance, little boys are allowed to play about helter-skelter; but little girls, because they will spoil or disarrange their clothes, are compelled to walk demurely beside their nurse or governess. Again, the daily walk of a man is an accessible pleasure in most weathers; but how many women keep at home, either from dislike of the elaborate process of lacing boots, fastening hooks and pins, tying strings, adjusting tippets and mantles, and so on *ad infinitum*, or from want of time to achieve both toilette and exercise, or from want of a dress really suitable for inclement weather? The consequence is, that an occasional promenade takes the place of anything like healthful exercise; and the same habit is carried to the watering-place and the country. A lad who should take his sisters for a rough walk through the woods would assuredly get a scolding on account of torn muslins, sodden shoes, and sunburnt faces; and he grows up with the notion that girls are very pleasant companions once for a while, but a good deal of trouble to look after. This state of things is very inexpedient, and what fashion should be founded on is expediency. We admit that an easy intercourse between the two sexes improves the character from childhood upward, and renders the relations of after life happier; yet we allow the complications of costume to stand in the way of all intercourse but that of the drawing-room. Simplify dress and more would be done to strengthen the character and fortify the health of women than by an elaboration of hygiene or education. We are not perhaps justified in hoping that the lessons of utilitarianism will be readily taken to heart; but tradition is being unseated from its throne, and we may hope that the freedom extended to theological and scientific inquiry will be also extended to the less obvious but hardly less influential expression of individual men and women in their social and domestic relations. Till then, it were vain to preach against the slavery of dress.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The World's Favoritism.—One of the few things which give one a high opinion of the world is its splendid favoritism. This man may leap over a ditch when he ought to have kept on the hither side of it; he may run instead of walk, when walking is the proper thing; he may even be caught munching apples in his neighbor's orchard—I speak metaphorically—and the world declines to see that he has done anything wrong. It puts up its telescope to its blind eye, because he is a favorite.

Then there is another man, who shall always have the right quantity of starch in his shirt-collar, shall obey all the nine rules of propriety, and shall be of, apparently, unimpeachable virtue; yet the world, though it would not say so openly for the world, thinks him an ass, a pedant, and, perhaps, even a thoroughly bad fellow. Just let him, in a weak moment, disobey only one of the nine rules of propriety, and see how soon the world will be down upon him, for he is not a favorite.

Some of our Translantic cousins (that most thoughtful man, Emerson, for instance) would, doubtless, explain this phenomenon by talking of the "over-soul," or some such great affair; but, at any rate, the phenomenon indicates that there is something which looms larger in the minds of men than the outer aspect of a man or his doings, or even their own forms and rules and proprieties, which yet they pretend to set such store by. That "something" is probably a great, fertile and sympathetic nature in the favorite, which is perceived by all men, and heartily, though often but secretly appreciated by them.

The famous Duke of Buckingham always seems to me to afford the best type of a favorite, having been a person of such a winning nature that his influence was equally potent with two men of such different characters as James I. and Charles I.,—the one, moreover, being the reigning monarch, and the other the heir-apparent, two personages that are seldom inclined to favor the same person.—*Author of "Friends in Council."*

A FAMOUS SEA FIGHT

From all the Year Round.

The coast between Dunwich and Southwold is flat, and terraced with shingle. The low coast line with level pastures and dykes behind is broken only by the tall tower of Walberswick and the rounded height that terminates Solebay. At the mouth of the Blythe long timber piles stretch out to form a port, while a broad tongue of shingle spreads across the entrance, and through the neck so narrowed, the tide runs in furiously. The inland scenery is Dutch in character. The meadows are surrounded by high banks, on the tops of which run the paths, and the common lands are under the charge of "fen reeves." The town once depended on its trade with Iceland for ling, but the Southwold fishermen (one hundred boats or so) now depend on the catching of soles and shrimps, and on the visitors, who are attracted by the breezy crags and the dry healthy gravel on which the houses are built. The fishermen congregate on the outer side of the bluff, round their two shelter sheds, watching the boatbuilders, smoking beside the capstans, or on clear nights trying to make out Orford light. There are two Government batteries (twelve eighteen-pounders) at Eyecliff, where the Danes once had a fort, and at Gunhill is a battery of six old-fashioned guns taken at Preston by the Pretender, and recaptured at Culloden. The Duke of Cumberland gave them to the town. The temperature of Southwold is so mild that it is always honored by the earliest arrival and latest departure of that distinguished visitor of ours—the swallow. Amber and jet are dredged up here, and cornelians and agates hide themselves among the vulgar pebbles of the beach. Beyond Southwold the crow discerns new features of the Suffolk coast scenery in the Broads, (as at Euston and Covehithe,) where large sheets of water collect near the shore, and after heavy rains are allowed to escape by sluices into the sea.

Rough paths through scrub, rushes and sea-holly, over a rugged beach strewn with lumps of shelly red crag, then shingle and sand hills, low cliffs covered with fern and heath, hollows of loose sand, and bluffs honeycombed by sand martins, guide the crow to Solebay. On the calm blue waters, under these silent cliffs, took place on May 2, 1672, a tremendous naval battle, when sixty-five English sail, commanded by the Duke of York, encountered thirty-five French men-of-war under the Count D'Etrees, and ninety-one Dutch vessels led by the famous De Ruyter. He and Tromp had tormented and insulted us long enough, and we owed him and Van Ghent one for having in 1667 taken Sheerness, sailed up the Medway, and burned six men-of-war. The Dutch, too, had had their wrongs; and they were savage with us for having tried so hard to swoop down on their Smyrna fleet and its two millions of treasure. They were stolid, dogged old enemies, who had learned to disregard our self-assumed sovereignty of the seas, and they took a good deal of "punishment." De Witt was eager to give us a final crippling blow at sea, and leave him free to pour the musketeers of Utrecht and Guelderland on the French, who, under Turenne and Condé, were then taking and subduing Holland, town by town, and preparing for the famous passage of the Rhine. Pepys' friend, the Earl of Sandwich, had warned the Duke of the danger of being netted in Southwold Bay, where the Dutch fire-ships could have burnt us like so many chips in a grate. The Duke (never very sweet tempered) replied to the Earl's cautions by a sneer at his timidity. The taunts rankled in the Earl's soul, and he resolved to conquer or perish. The moment the Dutch appeared, closing their nets in upon us, he bore out of the bay to give the Duke and the French Admiral time to debouche, and went straight at the enemy like a mad lion. He killed our old foe Van Ghent, and beat off his ship after a furious fight. He then sank a Dutch man-of-war and three fire-ships that grappled with him. His own vessel was now shattered and pierced, and two thirds of his nine hundred men were killed or wounded, yet he still continued to blaze at the enemy till a third fire-ship closed upon him, and refusing to escape, he then perished fighting to the last. Nor was the Duke all this time idle. He bore down on De Ruyter, and hammered at him for two hours till night came. Two-and-thirty battles the grey old Dutch veteran had fought, but never, he declared, so hard a one as this. In the morning the Duke of York (certainly not a Nelson) thought it prudent to retire. The Dutch, though disabled, beginning, however, to harass his retreat, he turned on them, and renewed the fight, while Sir Joseph Jordan, who led our van, got the weather guage of De Ruyter, who then fairly fled, pursued by the Duke to the coast of Holland. We were close at his rear, and only a timely Dutch fog saved fifteen of his leaky and lagging vessels. The French took little part in the fray, their Captains being instructed by Louis the XIV. to leave the English and the Dutch to fight it out between them. The French, however, lost two ships and their Rear Admiral; we six ships (one taken, two burned, three sunk,) and two thousand men. The Dutch lost three large vessels. It was not much of a victory, that must be confessed, and far unlike the tremendous overthrow of the Dutch by Monk in 1653, when Van Tromp perished. It is a curious fact about this battle of Solebay that the sound of the cannanonading was heard thirty miles. The Earl of Ossory, then at Euston, eight miles north of Bury St. Edmunds, hearing the firing, instantly took horse and galloped the thirty miles to join the fleet.

But this story is quite surpassed by a Cambridge tradition of Newton. In June, 1666—those three days that the English and Dutch fleets were incessantly wrangling and fighting between the Naze and the North Foreland, distant at least seventy miles from Cambridge—Newton, then a Bachelor of Arts at Trinity, and just commencing his optical discoveries, came one day into the hall and told the fellows that a battle was being fought between the Dutch and the English, and that the latter were having the worst of it. He had been studying, he said, in the observatory over the gateway, and had there heard the vibration of cannon. It seemed to grow louder as it came near our coast; he, therefore, concluded that we had had the worst of it. A recent writer on Solebay quotes the following fine old naval ballad:

"I cannot stay to name the names
Of all the ships that fought with James,
Their number or their tonnage;
But this I say, the noble host
Right gallantly did take its post,
And covered all the hollow coast
From Walderswyck to Dunwich.

Well might you hear their guns I guess
From Sizewell Gap to Easton ness.
The show was rare and sightly;
They batter'd without let or stay
Until the evening of that day—
'Twas then the Dutchmen ran away.
The Duke had beat them slightly.

Of all the battles gained at sea,
This was the greatest victory
Since Philip's grand Armada.
I will not name the rebel Blake;
He fought for Roundhead Cromwell's sake,
And yet was forced three days to take
To quell the Dutch bravado.

So now we've seen them take to flight—
This way and that where'er they might,
To windward or to leeward.
Here's to King Charles, and here's to James,
And here's to all the captains' names,
And here's to all the Suffolk dames,
And here's to the house of Stuart.

The Smell of the Plague.—In a recent number of *Once a Week* the origin of a popular tradition respecting the smell of the plague is referred to the time of the last great London pestilence. The notion is of older date, and is thus mentioned in Bacon's *Natural History:* "The plague is many times taken without manifest sense as hath been said. And they report that where it is found it hath the smell of a mellow apple, and (as some say) of May flowers. And it is also received that smells of flowers that are mellow and luscious are ill for the plague; as white lilies, cowslips and hyacinths." Perhaps the custom which prevailed long ago of using aromatic fumigations to counteract infection, had something to do with the notion that the plague had a scent like May flowers: certainly that other similitude, "the smell of a mellow apple," is very suggestive of an atmosphere at once tainted and perfumed.—*Once a Week.*

The Landors.—Well-born as Walter Savage Landor thus was, on the side of both parents, no title can yet be established for such claim to high consideration or remote antiquity on the part of either, as from time to time has been put forth in biographical notices of him, and even in his own writings. For here the reflection has to be made (strange in its application to such a man) that, possessing few equals in those intellectual qualities which he was also not indisposed to estimate highly enough, he was not less eager to claim a position where many thousands of his contemporaries equaled, and many hundreds surpassed him. I had on one occasion the greatest difficulty in restraining him from sending a challenge to Lord John Russell for some fancied slight to the memory of Sir Arnold Savage, Speaker of Henry the Seventh's first House of Commons; yet any connection beyond the name could not with safety have been assumed. When he says, in one of his imaginary conversations, that his estates were sufficient for the legal qualification of three Roman knights, he is probably not far from the truth; but it is much more doubtful whether any one of his forefathers of either family possessed in land an income equal to his own before it was squandered by him. Between the two classes of the untitled gentry of England, his family, by both father and mother, held a place of which any man might have been proud; but it was not exactly all he claimed for it. To the rank of those powerful commoners of a former age, who were not less than the noblest either in name or influence, it did not belong; but it ranked with the highest and oldest among that class of private gentlemen who stood between these and the yeomanry—men of small but independent fortunes, equally respectable, and educated not less well; and, during several generations, the property of both Landors and Savages had thus been held and handed down by their eldest children.—*Walter Savage Landor, by John Forster. (Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.)*

Ahmed the Fellah and Miss Grace.—The *Daily News* reduces to very brisk English a marvelous story told by M. About. Some two months ago, M. About went to Egypt, accompanied by two friends, on a mission, it seems, half of pleasure, half of business. At Paris, as the story goes, he had known a certain Ahmed, the son of a poor Fellah, who had died of cholera during a term of forced labor (when the *corvée* was permitted) on the Suez Canal works. Ahmed had been selected by the Egyptian Government for his rare natural intelligence and aptitudes, and sent to Paris to pursue a regular course of the highest European culture and instruction. He had employed his time and talents to such advantage in the French capital, that when he returned home he was in a condition to make a rapid fortune, and to be intrusted with the care of considerable enterprises, and, in a short time, to become an agriculturist and manufacturer on his own account. M. About meets Ahmed again at Alexandria, and accepts him as his guide, philosopher and friend, in his Egyptian peregrinations and researches. At Alexandria, M. About and his companions encounter an English yacht, the *Butterfly* by name, having on board the owner, Mr. Longman and his wife, and Mr. Longman's ward, a Miss Grace, and her companion, a Miss Thornton, and who is described as a "valiant" old maid. The French and English tourist strike up an acquaintance at the hotel, which soon warms into an intimate alliance. Ahmed is presented to the Longmans, and falls head over ears in love with the lively and irresistible Miss Grace. After some days it is found that Ahmed has made a "declaration" to Miss Grace, and is very much disconcerted by the manner in which the British Desdemona has responded to the discreet but intense devotion of her highly civilized Othello. Miss Grace—upon whom Ahmed's really admirable qualities of intellect and heart, and the spectacle of his farms and factories had made a deep impression—did not repel him with harshness and disdain. At last, indeed, she even admitted that she "liked" him, and should never "like" any-one else so much. But she could not summon courage enough to become the wife, for better and for worse, of an Egyptian Fellah; the prospect of an Egyptian life alarmed her. Still—well, if Ahmed could make his fortune, and follow her back to England perhaps—who knows? All this love-making bored poor Mr. Longman, and he said to M. About, "Never be a trustee." Miss Thornton, the valiant old maid, was fairly disgusted at Miss Grace's hesitations, and called her "foolish and prudish," and vowed she would not have refused Ahmed if she had met him in her younger days. Miss Grace protests that she gives Ahmed her soul, "the best part of me," but she can give him no more, and to prove that her resolution is irrevocable she seals it with a kiss, which drives her miserable adorer mad, and, as he says, "makes all the party ill." However, they all meet again at the house of the Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal. The yacht is sent round to meet her party at Port Said. There she lies at anchor in the crowded harbor. She is to sail at 6 to-morrow (Sunday) morning. All the friends are dining together at Laroche's for the last time. When the moment comes for parting Ahmed will not say farewell. "I shall not sleep to-night," he says, "in the hope that you may change despair into joy in the morning." At half-past 5 he is up and about, (he has not been to bed,) and while M. About is dressing he runs in to tell him that the yacht is making no sign of getting under weigh. "No doubt," cruelly replies M. About, "she is lying at a buoy." At 6 Ahmed and his French friends are to start for Ismailia; but Ahmed declines to stir, his face is fixed on the yacht; and, just as he is persuading himself that Miss Grace has relented, the *Butterfly* slips her moorings, spreads her wings, and glides out toward the harbor mouth. Ahmed gazes on, speechless and in tears. M. About confesses that this great sorrow moved him. What then? Just as the *Butterfly* is crossing the bar, Ahmed calmly strips to the waist, and rolls his upper garments round his head like a turban. "Don't be alarmed," he says, "I used to swim in the Nile before I had all my teeth. Either I shall bring the yacht back, or go to join my father, and console myself with him." So saying, he quietly steps into the sea, without wetting his turban, and swims like a fish after the yacht, followed in a boat by his French friends, who are afraid he must be going to drown himself. But their boat cannot follow him into the open sea, and the *dénouement* of this drama (which M. About declares he saw with his own eyes, and which eleven other persons witnessed) could only be observed through a spy-glass. It was thus: The man at the helm of the *Butterfly*, seeing a man in the water, throws a hen-coop to him, which he refuses, and then a rope, which he grasps. In a moment the turbaned head and then the "black and shining" body of Ahmed are on deck, and with all his clothes on, dry as a bone. The yacht shakes her headsails up, and lays to. Presently two human figures appear, one in blue the other in white, talking and gesticulating with excessive animation. "The blue dress bends down as if to take a humble leave, when the white robe opens its arms, and blue and white are melted into one. A confused and hurrying group on deck, and the moment after the *Butterfly* turns on her heel, and stands in for the harbor mouth again." What has become of the *Butterfly*, of "Ahmed the Fellah," and of "Miss Grace," is not unfortunately, disclosed.

A French Experiment.—Some remarkable experiments have been made in France on the relative rapidity with which messages pass through a telegraphic wire and impressions are conveyed through the nerves to the brain; and the result established is that the electric message travels with a swiftness many thousand times greater than the physical sensation, which is transmitted only at the rate of 30 metres in a second. Thus, supposing a whale 30 metres (about 103 feet) in length to be wounded in the tail, a second would elapse before the brain would be informed by the nerves of the event, and another second would expire before the will of the brain could be conveyed to the caudal muscles and action be taken to resent the injury, thus leaving an appreciable interval for the escape of the offender. This theory is strongly opposed by Claude Bernard and other eminent physiologists, who affirm that the limbs can take care of themselves without instructions from the brain, and quote in support of their opinion the fact that if a recently decapitated frog be touched on the side with the point of a lancet, he will endeavor with the hind claw of the corresponding side to push away the offending instrument, which would appear to indicate the existence of nervous centres distinct from the brain. A still more curious and hitherto unexplained fact is that if, during the above experiment, the claw be forcibly withheld from the part touched, the animal will endeavor to use the other claw for the same purpose. This experiment, which clearly shows that some process of reasoning is carried on in the decapitated body, and is an apparent contradiction of the universally admitted theory that the brain alone is the seat of intelligence, has excited great curiosity in scientific circles; and one shudders to think of the fearful massacre of frogs which is certain to ensue during the investigations now actively carried on with a view to clear up this physiological mystery.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

National Intelligencer—Its Era.

To the Editor of the New-York Times;

I return to my recollections of the career of the *Intelligencer* with the break up of the old Democratic-Republican organization of 1800-1824, at the close of Mr. MONROE's second term in the Presidency. The successors of JEFFERSON, the founder of this party, were named by Congressional caucus—MADISON in 1808 and 1812, MONROE in 1816 and 1820. These closed the revolutionary line. With the caucus of 1824 there was a want of harmony; WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, received the nomination, but it utterly failed to harmonize the party, as it had more signally failed to satisfy the friends of other aspirants like JACKSON, CALHOUN, CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The last-named had joined the party, and was a member of Mr. MONROE's Cabinet, though of Federal stock and antecedents. All these distinguished men were therefore started, as our old friend, long since deceased, facetiously described the affair at the time, for the "Presidential Sweepstakes." Mr. CALHOUN, as a Tariff man, as the very architect, as noticed in my first letter, of the Tariff of 1816, was popular in Pennsylvania, then scarcely second to New-York in population and electoral strength; but Mr. CRAWFORD with the prestige of the caucus nomination, was ahead of him in the South. His friends therefore coalesced with General JACKSON; placed his name on the Jackson ticket for Vice-President, and transferred his Pennsylvania strength to JACKSON, already popular in that military Commonwealth. My recollection is that the *Intelligencer* stood by Mr. CRAWFORD; certainly during the early part of the canvass, as it had stood by JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE. But CRAWFORD came out third in the contest; JACKSON first, ADAMS second, and CLAY fourth. The first three went to the House of Representatives for final decision, neither having a clear majority in the Electoral Colleges. The vote was by States. Mr. CLAY's States of Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, (and I believe Louisiana,) were thrown for ADAMS, and he was made President. There was a personal feud between JACKSON and CLAY, of JACKSON's own seeking; besides which it was Mr. CLAY's profound conviction that Mr. ADAMS would make the safer President for the country. But these facts did not save him from the charge of "bargain and intrigue" for the Secretaryship of State under ADAMS. The charge was utterly groundless, as the truth of history has amply shown. Its real origin, on a very slender thread, was the coquetting of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, then a member of the House from Pennsylvania and a great and intimate friend of JACKSON, with Mr. CLAY and his friends to heal the feud with JACKSON and to have them go for JACKSON in the House. He promised Mr. CLAY in person the most splendid Administration the country had ever known, with ANDREW JACKSON as President and HENRY CLAY as Secretary of State. The experiment failed, however, and BUCHANAN, by way of soothing JACKSON's disappointment, intimated to him that he might have been President on the terms of a coalition with CLAY and his appointment to the State Department. Upon this hint JACKSON himself came out with the charge of "bargain and intrigue" against CLAY, and when challenged to the proof appealed to BUCHANAN, who had to say that the General was mistaken. But he failed to add that he himself was the author of the suggestion that such a bargain might have been struck between JACKSON and CLAY.

When the United States Senate met in called session in March, 1825, after Mr. ADAMS was inaugurated, the Cabinet was sent in for confirmation. The celebrated JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, was one of the Virginia Senators, and made a violent speech against confirming the new Secretary of State, charging a coalition of "the Puritan and the blackleg," alluding to the New-England training of Mr. ADAMS and the fondness of Mr. CLAY for the turf and the whist-table. The injunction of secresy being removed from the Senate debate in executive session, Mr. CLAY challenged Mr. RANDOLPH to mortal combat, which was accepted. RANDOLPH fired in the air, and the bullet of CLAY's pistol struck off a button from RANDOLPH's coat, and a full reconciliation followed on the field.

The *National Intelligencer* became the organ of the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, one of the purest, in reality, and one of the most useful since the days of WASHINGTON. But the fiat had gone forth from the Jackson Opposition that it must be broken down. Old Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, (who was supposed to have killed TECUMSEH,) declared that "if as pure as the angels in Heaven," the Administration must be turned out. And they were beaten in 1828, because Mr. ADAMS had spent $13,000,000 a year to conduct the entire Government; because he had rotated two or three office-holders for "proscription's sake;" and because he made HENRY CLAY Secretary of State. Mr. THOMAS H. BENTON, who had in earlier years, been at daggers drawn with JACKSON, but at a later period quarreled with CLAY, joined in the hue and cry of extravagance and proscription, and made a celebrated report in the Senate against Executive patronage, which he said had increased, was still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

The 4th of March, 1829, witnessed the advent of the Jackson "Democratic" rule, which, with short intermissions, directed the Government until 1861, and for whose deeds—good, bad or indifferent—the old *National Intelligencer* was never responsible. It was in the Opposition to the Democracy fully two and thirty years, though never failing in outspoken frankness and commendation of such measures, as, for example, the proclamation against the Nullifiers in 1832, and the demands upon France in 1835, as approved themselves to the whole country, irrespective of party.

If time and space should permit, I may return to this interesting period in our political history, and refer to the rise and fall of the different Washington organs of the then dominant party.

N. C. C.

The Alabama Matter in a Nut-Shell—Another Scheme of Settlement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Alabamas* built, armed, and manned in British ports, destroyed, say $20,000,000 worth of our property. The commerce of Great Britain profited by the annihilation of ours say $200,000,000. The British Government has never admitted that it was to blame in this matter, and to this day refuses to acknowledge any indebtedness to us on this account. Suppose then, in the course of human events, England should become belligerent, and we neutral; and that we make our laws exactly what the British laws were during the rebellion; administer them in the same way; and with the same *animus*. *Alabamas* would make their escape from our ports; burn British vessels to the tune of $20,000,000, and incidentally enrich our commerce to the amount of $200,000,000, by giving us the freights which, but for our *Alabamas*, would be earned by British ships. England, from her view-point, would have no cause of complaint against us, *vide* her official correspondence with Minister ADAMS. And it is precisely here that the case pinches. Having grown rich through her *Alabamas*, she now wishes to secure her ill-gotten gains from future reprisals. The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, (at a meeting called to take steps to welcome Minister MOTLEY,) speaking of the *Alabama*, said: "If England could cancel that precedent by the payment of a small sum, she would be glad to do so." Now, suppose we accept $20,000,000 for the destruction of our property; "cancel the precedent," which so troubles the British mind, and bind ourselves to prevent *Alabamas* from leaving our ports whenever England shall become a belligerent. What follows? She secures the $200,000,000 net profit, made through the destruction of our commerce by her *Alabamas*, and we surrender forever all hope of benefiting our commerce at her expense in the same way that she benefited hers at ours. Believe me, Mr. Editor, this country will never consent to "cancel that precedent" by the acceptance of a paltry $20,000,000. That precedent may be worth to us ten times that sum. Besides, we feel that Great Britain deserves to have the same measure meted out to her that she meted out to us. This is the secret of the popularity of Senator SUMNER's speech. That speech renders the "canceling of that precedent," on the basis of the rejected treaty, impossible. It is a guarantee that the just resentment of this whole nation should not be balked; and it keeps fresh and green the memory of a great wrong, with a view to its ultimate punishment. That speech never meant war. To plunge into war with Great Britain on account of the *Alabama* claims would be a stupid blunder. We can afford to wait. We are growing stronger every year; and sooner later our turn will come.

The old saying that "one wrong does not justify another," has no application to this case. Suppose you are walking in Broadway with your wife, and receive from some person, without provocation, a blow which breaks your arm, and in the confusion the ruffian escapes. In due time you recover your strength and meet the scoundrel under circumstances favorable to his chastisement. Shall any one think to stay your uplifted arm by reminding you that "one wrong does not justify another?" So what was a great wrong on the part of England, becomes righteous retribution and God's justice, when her own precedent is followed against herself. Nations have no souls for future punishment; and the Almighty has made provision for their chastisement in this world, in that vivid sense of national wrong, which, if unatoned, is handed down from generation to generation, until canceled by its appropriate recompense.

STRATFORD, Conn., July 1869. D. C. W.

Tenement Buildings—Fire Escapes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1867 the Legislature passed a law requiring the owners of all dwelling-houses in the City of New-York, occupied by four families or more, to place thereon a practical fire-proof fire-escape, to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Notwithstanding this law went into operation in May, 1867, more than two years ago, it is noticeable in any part of the City how few of these buildings are provided with this excellent instrument of safety, and how little attention has been paid to the law by their respective owners. It is safe to say that not more than one-fourth of them are so provided.

If it is the object of the landlords or their agents in evading this excellent law to save a few dollars, they are entitled to and ought to have that satisfaction; but should one of these crowded and unprotected buildings take fire, their satisfaction would be materially diminished, and the result of such gross negligence would doubtless be terrible in its consequence, and would at the same time subject the owner of such building to criminal punishment should he have been notified of the existence of the law.

I trust that in reading these few lines, some of those to whose attention this matter is directed, will give it their prompt attention, for fire may come at any minute.

Respectfully yours, J.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

An Excursion—Ticket Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The peculiar advantages of an "excursion ticket" are well explained by the experience of a gentleman who purchased, a few days ago, at the New-York office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a ticket to Mount Dallas and return. Having finished his business at Mount Dallas, he took the cars to return, but, when the conductor passed through the train, was informed that his ticket was not good. In answer to the question, Why, he was told that, in order to make his ticket available, it was necessary that he should take a stage and travel eight miles over a hot, dusty road to Bedford Springs, where, at one hotel, and one only, the proprietor was authorized to stamp ticket; then he was at liberty to take the same stage back, paying his own fare both ways, and his ticket would be accepted by the railway officials. This may be quite a nice speculation for the hotel proprietor, and profitable to the railroad directors if any of them are interested in that particular hotel, but it is not very agreeable to a tired traveler to know that he must travel nearly half a day in an uncomfortable stage coach, simply to have his ticket stamped, and be obliged to pay for it in the bargain. To be sure the condition is printed on the ticket, but who ever thinks of reading all the fine print on a ticket, and half a dozen coupons, before purchasing?

SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 5, 1869.

Amusements and Fresh Air for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I reside in the country and know how to appreciate good air, and feel for the poor of New-York who are deprived of this "nature's life." Can something not be done to aid the poor to go to the Park, say, on Sunday? Suppose you inaugurate "The Society for Promoting the Amusement of the Poor," and call for subscriptions. I feel sure you will succeed. And let us try and get a few poor people to take a trip to the Park; once tried they will go again. I say Sunday because they have leisure and may be kept from the corner grocery. I am willing to subscribe $100 to start the thing, if others will join to make a respectable commencement. It would grow, and it may be the means of saving many a family from drunken fathers and profligate brothers.

I inclose $10, which pray give to some one who knows how to find the poor, and who will see that at least ten families shall spend next Sunday in the pure air of our beautiful Park. The poor are the "monuments" I should wish to see decorating its shady nooks and corners.

This note is the result of reading your article on the subject in your edition of yesterday. Let me know if I can aid the project, and how. Truly yours, W**.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 5, 1869.

The Muir-Platt Coat Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of "The Interesting Coat Case," (MUIR *vs.* PLATT,) which appeared in your columns to-day, was evidently imposed upon your reporter by some interested person, as it is grossly unfair, and contains only the evidence adduced on one side. If the plaintiff or his counsel have any doubts as to the correctness of the decision, he can appeal to the Common Pleas. As your comments on the case are calculated to do injustice to the Judge before whom it was tried, you will, I trust, allow me to say that he has not the slightest interest, directly or indirectly, in any case in which I am or have been engaged in District Courts; that it is against his express wishes that I appear in any case in the First District Court, and that my appearance in this matter was not from choice, but because the action against my client was brought there, and I had no alternative but either to abandon him or try his case, and I am not in the habit of abandoning a client, though his case be a trifling one.

WM. EDGAR ROGERS.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

The New Railroad Route from New York to Montreal—Break of Connection at Rutland.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, July 7.

We hear much complaint from passengers from New-York by the new route *via* the Harlem and Lebanon Valley Railroads, over the break of connection and apparently unnecessary delays at Rutland. The route was fairly opened to the people as a through route July 1. The posters and advertisements of the line in New-York announce it as a through to Montreal route, "without change of cars." The cars for the north leaving the Harlem Depot in New-York are lettered "Through cars, New-York and Montreal." Passengers taking the cars, of course, expect to come through without change and with close connections. They have, on the contrary, thus far, found that the so-called through cars did not run north of Rutland, compelling a change of cars there; and worse yet, that the connection, for the through night train at least, is pretty regularly broken at Rutland. Passengers from New-York, by sleeping car, who expect to get to Burlington by 4 A. M., find themselves at that hour stationary on a side track at Rutland, and must await the departure of the next accommodation train to get along; and there being no accommodation train on Sunday morning, the passengers who came up by the new route on Saturday night found themselves compelled to spend Sunday in Rutland. This state of things is by no means conducive to good temper on the part of passengers. We can characterize it, in fact, only as a piece of abuse of the traveling public, which cannot be submitted to without protest. What is the trouble, or who is to blame, we do not know. We have always supposed that there was a definite understanding between the Lebanon Valley and the Rutland and Vermont Central managers, that the cars of the former would be run through over the two latter roads. The advertisements of the route in New-York would seem to indicate that the Harlem and Lebanon Valley managers so understand the arrangement. It is hardly a supposable case that they would deliberately advertise a swindle. If there was such an arrangement, we should be glad to be informed why it is not carried out. The public are considerably interested in the matter, and have a right, as it seems to us, to some information on the subject.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Brigham Young's Tour—The Doctrines Preached—Working of the Coöperative Policy—Dull Times—The Press—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and party returned from their tour to Bear Lake last Saturday. In the course of the tour the party traveled upward of four hundred miles, attended twenty-five meetings and preached sixty-one sermons. Dances, sometimes indulged in a little on these occasions, do not appear to have characterized the present tour. The preaching was mainly in commendation of coöperative industry, unity, temperance and dietetic reform. These appear to be considered the all-important doctrines for special Mormon observance just now. They are the chief topics of public discourse and exhortation, whether in large general assemblies, or in smaller and more local gatherings. This preaching has already drawn the bulk of the Mormon mercantile business into a rather cumbrous and unwieldy coöperative organization, wholesale and retail, with headquarters in this city and ramificatory branches in every settlement, centralizing nearly the whole mercantile interests of the Territory. The financial benefits of this policy appear to be not in cheaper goods, but in freezing out some Gentile and some individual Mormon firms, and in a more general distribution of a portion of the profits. It is sometimes asserted that one object of this coöperat e policy is to prevent the existence in Mormon society of the extremes of riches and poverty noticeable in most other communities. This, however, may be considered a doubtful point, for there may now be found in this city individuals who are wealthy enough to indulge in a very liberal round of luxuries, and other individuals just about as poor and destitute as anybody need wish to be. If, however, the Mormons shall succeed in establishing a state of society wherein individual wealth and individual poverty shall be equally wanting, but where everybody shall be of the well-to-do class, the rest of the world certainly may learn something of value from the experiment and ensample which will add one more to the many modern attempts at radical social reform.

THE DULLEST TIMES OF ALL.

A few weeks ago the New-York *Tribune* aired the doctrine that dull times are good times. If that doctrine is sound, then the people of Salt Lake City and of Utah Territory generally are certainly enjoying very good times, the best times for many years, for everybody says that the present is the dullest time in the history of the Territory. In this city there is comparatively little business of any kind. People who work at trades, and those who depend on their daily work for their daily bread, find very little to do, and appear to entertain little hope of early amendment. The coöperative movement has reduced the number of stores and lessened the energy of competition, so that rents have fallen fully fifty per cent. Perhaps the most thriving place in the Territory in the matter of rents is Ogden. Salt Lake City is anything but thriving in that particular. Ogden, however, is yet but a small city beside this city; and though that increases while this decreases, the general condition is decrease at present. How long this may be the case I shall not pretend to say prophetically.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

The removal of the *Daily Telegraph* to Ogden has proved a good thing for the *Deseret News*. Apart from the influence of the *News* as the Mormon organ, it was by no means as popular as the *Telegraph*. The *News* had acquired a reputation for dryness, aridity in fact. Being the oldest paper, it probably partook more largely of the arid and barren nature of this section. In former times, and not many years back either, the *News* also had the habit of "petering out," and coming to a full point, a very full stop sometimes, which, with its characteristic dryness and lack of enterprise, vigor and vitality, was sufficient to disgust all but the most dull and patient and long-suffering of its subscribers. Since the removal of the *Telegraph*, however, the *News* has had things its own way, it being Hobson's choice to readers of local news, that or none, and the *News* has done very well with the whole field to itself. Having no competition, it has been eminently successful.

AMUSEMENTS.

Entertainments have been lively in this city of late. At the theatre, the Howson Troupe (burlesque opera) made an excellent three weeks' engagement. They were followed by HARTZ, the prestidigitarian, who probably would not have been displeased had he been ten times as successful financially as he was during the week of his stay. Mr. GEO. D. CHAPLIN follows HARTZ this week, with the legitimate drama. Dan Costello's Circus and Menagerie, however, is exhibiting and performing this week, and CHAPLIN's houses feel the effects of it seriously. COSTELLO is doing a highly satisfactory business; CHAPLIN may do better after COSTELLO has departed. Miller's Pacific Circus stole a march on COSTELLO's establishment, and performed here a week or so ago, though not much apparently to the injury of the Costello company. "Ned Buntline" is here too, lecturing, wherein he commends the Mormon polity and accomplishments highly.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Visitors to Salt Lake about this time are numerous and distinguished, embracing Generals, members of Congress, editors, divines, literary persons of various degrees, and not forgetting Secretary SEWARD and ANNA DICKINSON. ANNA visited around considerably, stayed several days, but did not lecture. All the visitors have something to say of the beauty of the city, and many of them talk complimentarily of manifest industry, sobriety, good order, quietness, and other virtues.

THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The very conflicting reports of the condition of the western end of the Union Pacific Railroad, published in the Eastern papers, are highly amusing. Portions of the road may be "first-class," and other portions doubtless are not a whit better than they should be. If the few miles near Ogden are "first-class," then it is to be hoped that there are no roads in the Union of a lower grade of excellence, but many of higher than "first-class." The Union Pacific Road will certainly bear a little improvement in places—just a little—though it be pronounced "first-class," which judgment I shall not evince my temerity by disputing.

WELSH EMIGRANTS.

The first company of Mormon emigrants, mostly Welsh, arrived at Ogden on Friday, 25th inst., having left Liverpool on the 2d, the quickest trip yet made by a Mormon emigrant company.

The Late Governor Seymour, of British Columbia.

From the British Columbian, June 16.

In chronicling the death of His Excellency FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Esq., late Governor of British Columbia, we discharge a duty the most melancholy that has ever fallen to our lot as a public journalist. No event since the establishment of this Colony has given rise to such wide-spread and profound regret throughout every class of the community. Emphatically may it be said upon this occasion that the whole body of the people mourn. So suddenly and unexpectedly did the sad intelligence flash upon the public mind that it was some time before the full weight of the blow could be realized. On the 17th of May His Excellency sailed on Her Majesty's steamship *Sparrowhawk*, on a cruise up the northwest coast of the Colony—not a cruise of idle pleasure, but of realized duty. Numerous Indian difficulties, both intertribal and with the settlers, induced His Excellency to proceed north, although in feeble health, for the purpose of personally investigating these difficulties; and the account of the cruise, which was published in these columns yesterday, bears testimony to the earnestness and success with which that last melancholy mission of peace and duty was discharged. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the anxiety and fatigue consequent upon these investigations so wrought upon a weak constitution as to accelerate or superinduce the fatal disease (dysentery) which carried him off. In the affairs of the aborigines His Excellency ever evinced the liveliest interest; was firm and prompt alike to protect and to punish. It may truly be said in his case that he died at his post, with his harness on! On the 20th April, 1864, His Excellency FREDERICK SEYMOUR arrived at New-Westminster, and on the following day he was sworn in, and assumed the reins of Government, which, with the exception of a brief period during his absence in England, he continued to hold till his death. During that period he visited the most distant part of the Colony, on one occasion traversing the roughest and most inaccessible portion of it, at the head of a volunteer force sent out for the purpose of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the terrible massacre at Bute Inlet. His Excellency's house and purse were ever open, and no appeal on behalf of any philanthropic object or deserving public enterprise was ever made to him in vain. Good-hearted and generous to a fault, it is scarcely surprising that he should have won the hearts of the colonists, who to-day so deeply mourn his death. In her deep affliction Mrs. SEYMOUR has the warmest sympathy of the people.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

The Sugars Libeled by the United States.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 7.

The sugars recently seized by Collector CASEY for evasion of the duties, have all been libeled by United States District-Attorney MORGAN, and informations filed before Judge DURELL, of the United States District Court. The libels embrace 1,387 hogsheads, 79 tierces and 4,367 boxes of sugar.

Through their attorneys, Messrs. SULLIVAN, BILLINGS & HUGHES, Messrs. PLASSAN, AVILES & Co. have laid claim to some of these sugars—1,140 hogsheads, 1,300 boxes and 46 tierces.

The vessels reported as having brought these sugars are the *M. E. Fenwick, Alice Starrett, C. H. Kennedy, Andromeda, James Long, Dexter Washburne, M. E. Hinds, James Murchie* and *R. W. Godfrey*.

The Seizures in St. Louis—$60,000 Worth of Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 8.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, extensive frauds on the revenue were discovered at New-Orleans, and a large quantity of coffee, pepper, &c., subsequently seized at St. Louis. The frauds, it was alleged, were committed with the complicity of Government officers, and consisted in the withdrawing from a bonded warehouse of the goods without the duties on them being paid or secured. One of the charges was that the pepper was taken out to be shipped to various ports in Mexico, and distant portions of the United States, and were immediately transmitted to St. Louis and sold on the market. A portion of the goods mentioned below are stated to have been thus fraudulently withdrawn and the duties paid upon them after they had been shipped for St. Louis. The goods were shipped by various parties, and most of those shipped here of Messrs. LEWIS, NANSON & Co., who received them on consignment and sold them to different commission houses. At the time of the seizure they published a card, in which they offered to indemnify those merchants who had received the goods from them, and showing that they came into possession of them as commission merchants in good faith, in the regular course of trade.

Yesterday General NOBLE, United States District-Attorney, filed informations against the following property in the United States District Court. The firms mentioned are those in whose stores the property was found. The parties in St. Louis are exonerated from any blame in the transaction:

100 bags of pepper and 49 bags of coffee, found at Reed & Green's.

23 bags of pepper, 116 bags of coffee and 99¾ bags of coffee, found at Burnham & Co.'s.

25 bags of coffee, W. F. Obear.

14 bags of coffee, W. C. Bean.

7 bags of coffee, Willson & Keach.

47 bags of pepper, Moody, Michel & Co.

8 bags of pepper, Spaunhorst & Hackman.

5 bags of pepper and 46 bags of coffee, Mier & Meister.

11 bags of pepper, Brookmire & Ranken.

3 bags of pepper, B. S. Grant & Co.

10 bags of pepper, Francis Lapere.

50 bags of pepper, Block & Evers.

5 bags of pepper and 69 bags of coffee, D. Block & Co.

9 bags of pepper, S. C. Davis & Co.

8 bags of pepper, Brown, Weber & Graham.

3 bags of coffee, J. H. Forbes.

4 bags of pepper and 19 bags of coffee, S. McCartney & Co.

6 bags of coffee and 6 bags of pepper, John G. Kaiser & Co.

39 bags of coffee, Mitchell & Bros.

5 bags of pepper and 5 bags of coffee, Steinmeyer, Weis & Co.

92 bags of pepper, Senter, Collier & Ranken.

5 bags of coffee, Triplett, Hansen & Co.

2 bags of coffee, Scott & Son.

9 bags of coffee, Norris, Taylor & Co.

13 bags of coffee, F. F. Rozier & Co.

59 bags of coffee, Gay & Henenkamp.

6 bags of coffee, W. C. Beckmann & Co.

6 bags of coffee, C. L. Buschmann & Co.

8 bags of coffee, A. Rodet & Co.

2⅝ bags of coffee, Bauer & Runder.

3 barrels of pepper and 79 bags of coffee, F. W. Meyer.

53 bags of coffee, Erfert & Petring.

37 boxes of sugar, Glasgow Bros. & Co.

1 7-10 thousand cigars, E. Richards, Jr., & Bro.

5 6-10 thousand cigars and 50 boxes sugar, Haenchen & Orthwein.

3 bags of coffee, Bargen & Bockhoff.

The informations charge that the goods were imported into the country on the 1st of January last, entered at the port of New Orleans for warehousing on the 28th of February, and on the 1st of March, fraudulently removed by unknown parties, without the duties on them having been paid. The value of the property involved in these thirty-six informations is estimated at about $60,000. Messrs. LEWIS, NANSON & Co. received receipts with their consignments, showing that the duties had been paid at New Orleans, but these were found afterward to have been fraudulently obtained.

The cases will come up for hearing at the next term of the Court. Similar seizures were made at Cincinnati and Chicago.

The Seizures of Sugar in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post, July 8.

Collector McLEAN, of the Custom-house, in this city, has commenced his reign with a very commendable and successful effort to ferret out some of the frauds in the sugar trade from New-Orleans, which seem to have assumed huge proportions. His Chief Deputy, JAMES AYARS, received information which led him to believe that some of our prominent wholesale grocers were being made unconscious victims of smugglers in that City, and a day or two ago made a seizure of over fifty-seven hogsheads of sugar, which had been purchased by the following named well-known houses: G. & C. W. Church, 31 hogsheads and 5 barrels; Gray Bros. & Phelps, 19 hogsheads; King, Stewart & Aldrich, 7 hogsheads. The sugar, which was put up in cedar hogsheads, such as are made at New-Orleans, and purported to be New-Orleans sugar, had been bought by these firms at a lower price than it could be afforded for here, and on examination by Mr. AYARS, proved to be imported sugar, the duty on which is three cents a pound, which, on the entire lot, would amount to some $3,000. The sugar is worth some $12,000, and has been confiscated by the Government. The purchasers, whose connection with the matter is above suspicion, will have recourse upon the parties of whom they bought. When it is known that sugars are often sold here at a profit of an eighth of a cent per pound, it will be seen that the prospect of saving a duty of three cents was very tempting to the rascals in the Southern city. The sugar was consigned here to the house of which the firms mentioned purchased it, with orders to sell at once for cash, showing a suspicious anxiety to dispose of it. Collector McLEAN and his assistants evidently mean to do all that they can to protect the Government from fraud.

The Seizures in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 9.

The sale of considerable amounts of Havana sugar in this market, at figures somewhat below the regular quotations, during the past month, led Government officers to suspect something was wrong in regard to its importation. Inquiries were instituted, which resulted in the discovery of the facts that a large consignment had been sent from this city from New-Orleans; that a portion of it had been fraudulently brought into the United States without the payment of any duty whatever; and that on another portion of it duty had been paid upon fraudulent entries, at the rate of three cents per pound, when it should have been five cents per pound. Under this information the Surveyor of Customs at this port, R. H. STEPHENSON, Esq., seized all of the lot of sugar that could be found, consisting of 320½ boxes, valued at $20,000, in the hands of the following parties: STALL & MEYER, 76 boxes; J. H. LAWS & Co., 70 boxes; A. WOOD & Co., 53 boxes; BARE, SHINKLE & HOWELL, 47 boxes; J. C. REINHART & Co., 45 boxes; T. ECKHART & Co., 29½ boxes. The District-Attorney is preparing the information against these parties, in order to bring the matter before the United States Court, prove the fraud, and declare the forfeiture of the property. It is proper to state that none of our merchants above named, in whose hands the sugar was found, are suspected of complicity in any fraud which may be involved in the case.

The Propagation of Shad in the Hudson.

From the Rochester Express, July 9.

The public journals have noted the fact that SETH GREEN is engaged on the Hudson in propagating shad at the rate of a million per day and turning them into the river. There is probably no public enterprise which is likely to accomplish at small expense such a great benefit to the people as will be rendered by the propagation of shad and other valuable fishes. SETH GREEN has made this subject a special study for years, and we are glad to see that his quiet labors in this department are meeting the recognition they deserve. The work now being done will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the public, and will ultimately supply a nutritious and wholesome article of food to millions of people in quantities practically unlimited and at reasonable rates. In this good work Mr. GREEN has been assisted during the past few weeks by his brother, MONROE A. GREEN, of this city, who is also well qualified for the work. Mr. GREEN returned this morning and reports that everything has progressed favorably. The young shad have been hatched at the rate of half a million to six million per day for several weeks past, and the young fish will all be turned into the Hudson. It is tolerably well settled that the shad returns to its spawning place to breed, and within one or two years the work now done will be apparent in the shoals of fishes which will swarm the Hudson and adjacent waters. In the ordinary methods of breeding an immense proportion of the ova are lost, but by the methods used by SETH GREEN nearly every egg produces a live young shad.

The hatching grounds are about ten miles from Albany, on the Hudson River, and the propagation of fish by artificial means is an interesting process well worthy the trouble of a visit to the Hudson to witness.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The Annual Meeting at Rocky Point—Address of Senator Anthony.

According to announcement, the Burnside Expedition and the Ninth Army Corps held its first annual meeting at Rocky Point on Wednesday. Large numbers of outsiders were present, as well as representatives from almost every State whose regiments had been embraced by the Corps. Among the participants were Governor BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, Brigadier-General SPRAGUE, of Worcester, Generals R. B. POTTER, of New-York, N. B. MCLAUGHLIN, United States Army, HORACE C. LEE, Springfield, S. S. GRIFFIN and M. F. DONAHUE, of New-Hampshire, Colonel HOWARD, of Washington, Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, and many other prominent men.

Governor PADELFORD having been obliged to leave the table to fulfill an engagement, Senator ANTHONY was called upon to respond to a sentiment in honor of Rhode Island. He said:

It has afforded me especial pleasure to participate in these patriotic festivities; it is with more than common gratification that I have witnessed this pleasant reunion of men who have come together to freshen the associations that were formed in the camp and in the field, to renew the friendships that date from the wearisome march, from the fierce encounter, from the bed of slow and painful convalescence, from the hour of victory; and to congratulate each other on the great work in which they bore a conspicuous and an honorable part, and the results of which are a rescued country, an undivided Union, a present of national prosperity and of individual happiness, the like of which the sun does not look upon in all his daily course, and a future, the greatness and glory of which the brightest vision of patriotic hope cannot exaggerate. There is no other land like ours. Upon no other people have the choicest blessings of heaven been showered with such lavish goodness. To no other land does labor stretch out its imploring hands with such undoubting confidence. To no other land do the eyes of the oppressed and down-trodden of all the earth turn with such assurance of succor and relief. And this is the land you have helped to save; these are the institutions which you have helped to confirm and establish. In the presence of men who have done so much, mere talkers should be silent. We may praise the great deeds of the war; you participated in them. I bid you, in the name of the State, welcome to the soil of that commonwealth to whose ancient renown your valor has added fresh wreaths; for although the glory which you have won belongs to our common country, it reflects with peculiar lustre upon Rhode Island. Although more than half the loyal States were represented in your gallant ranks, Rhode Island sent you five regiments and four batteries, and we think she sent you twenty regiments when she gave you BURNSIDE. I do not wonder at the shouts of applause with which you greet his name, whose eyes have so often looked down your serried ranks and given you hope, confidence and courage to every man who met his inspiring glance; whose sword has opened the pathway of victory; whose words of gentle kindness have soothed the wounded soldier and consoled the bed of death. You have given him all that soldiers can give to a loved and honored commander. We have crowned him with our highest civic honors, and he stands among us now, if any man can claim that distinction, the first citizen of Rhode Island. If slander ever dared to assail his impregnable reputation, it has recoiled upon those who uttered it, as the broken waves turn back from the rock on which they have spent their unavailing force. I repeat, we welcome you to the State, to whose fame you have contributed, and who regards your fame as a part of her own. The titles which you have won to the national gratitude shall never be ignored. Nor yours alone those titles; for never, when you gather at these annual meetings, to revive the recollections of patriotism, to recount the scenes through which you have passed, shall those be forgotten who shared with you the peril and the toil, but did not live to see the triumph—the fallen brave, the martyrs of that cause of which I see around me so many of the heroes? Ever shall they be freshly remembered on occasions like this, wherever they lie; whether their precious dust, brought home by pious and tender hands, rests beneath storied marble, watered with a nation's tears, and garlanded with a nation's gratitude, or whether they sleep in unnumbered graves all over the broad land which their young valor redeemed from treason and from slavery.

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE TRAGEDY.

Circumstances of the Shooting of W. H. H. Crawford, of Lee, by his Son—Death of the Wounded Man.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, July 9.

Mr. JOHN H. MAYNARD, of this city, returned last evening from his visit to Mr. W. H. H. CRAWFORD, at Lee, who was dangerously wounded on the 6th inst., in an altercation with his son. He went to Lee in company with the mother of CRAWFORD, who resides here. Mr. MAYNARD states that he found Mr. CRAWFORD in a very precarious condition.

It appears that on Sunday night CRAWFORD, who had learned that the boys in the neighborhood intended to commence celebrating the national anniversary before daylight by firing guns near his house, told them not to do so at their peril. This only served to stimulate the boys, and they commenced firing before midnight on the Fourth. CRAWFORD went into his attic, and loading his gun with shot and salt, fired into the boys who were assembled about the house. One of the boys was hit and injured considerably in the knee. CRAWFORD's son was not concerned in this disturbance. On Monday, though a good deal excited, CRAWFORD went to a picnic with his wife.

On Tuesday morning, at breakfast, CRAWFORD had a dispute with his son about some trifling matter. CRAWFORD became wild with excitement, arose from his seat and struck his son with a chair. He then rushed to the attic to get his gun, for the purpose, as he said, of shooting his son. The latter, in self-defence, ran and got a revolver. On his way to the attic, CRAWFORD saw an ax standing at the bottom of the stairs, and, seizing it, he rushed back and struck at the head of his son. Fortunately, however, he struck over and the helve of the ax only hit the boy on the shoulder. As his father was about to raise the ax for another blow, JOHN fired his revolver. The ball struck his father on the breastbone, and inflicted no serious injury. Another shot from the pistol struck CRAWFORD in the abdomen, about two inches from the navel.

At this point, Mr. EDGERLY, a neighbor who keeps a store in the village, hearing the tumult, came in and separated the combatants. CRAWFORD was immediately seized with great pain, and walked the floor in agony for about half an hour. He admitted that he was altogether to blame, and that his son had no evil intentions, but was justified in defending himself.

The physicians found that the ball which struck the abdomen had passed round and lodged in the side. They had not determined yesterday whether or not the ball had penetrated the intestines. Mr. MAYNARD found him under the influence of morphine, and able to talk but little. He repeated to Mr. MAYNARD that he did not blame his son.

A good deal of excitement prevails in the neighborhood. Some foolish persons had expressed a wish to lynch young CRAWFORD, while others, equally foolish, counseled him to run away to avoid arrest. He has no idea of going, but will take the advice of Mr. MAYNARD and stay and abide the consequences. Mr. MAYNARD thinks there is but little chance for Mr. CRAWFORD to recover. He says that CRAWFORD worked for him ten years, and though a well-disposed man under ordinary circumstances, he is almost a maniac when angry and excited. He has always been strictly temperate. JOHN, the son, he says, is a most intelligent and inoffensive young man, and has been employed in Mr. EDGERLY's store in Lee. CRAWFORD, his father, does not keep a store, as was reported. JOHN attended the high school when here, and always sustained a good reputation. He was here on a visit a very short time ago, and exhibited his revolver to some of his friends. He is in great distress on account of the sad affair, and now deeply regrets that he did not heed the advice of Mr. MAYNARD never to own a pistol or any other dangerous weapon.

DEATH OF MR. CRAWFORD.

Since writing the above, Mr. MAYNARD showed us the following dispatch, which he received at 9 o'clock this morning, from JOHN H. CRAWFORD, the son of the unfortunate man who was wounded in this sad affair:

NEW MARKET JUNCTION, N. H., July 9, 1869.

To John H. Maynard, Manchester:

Father died last night. The funeral will be to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, at Nottingham Turnpike. Inform all friends.

A VENERABLE INSTITUTION.

Phillips Exeter Academy and Some of its Famous Students—Two Principals who Have Served Eighty-one Years.

Professor BOWEN, of Harvard College, has prepared a concise history of the origin and fortunes of Phillips Exeter Academy, of which he is one of the trustees, and it has been published as a "prefatory notice" to a catalogue of this ancient school, which gives the names of all the instructors and students during its eighty-six years of existence. The school was established at Exeter, N. H., in 1783, and of the contents of the catalogue a writer in the Springfield *Republican* says:

It gives the name, residence and age at entering of 3,855 pupils of the academy, among whom were Bushrod Washington, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, John G. Palfrey, George Bancroft, Richard Hildreth, John P. Hale, General John A. Dix, Dr. Peabody of Springfield, Dr. Peabody of Boston, Theodore Lyman, James C. Richmond, and many more who have become famous in one way or another since they left Exeter. Among the instructors who were not also pupils we find Rev. HENRY WARE, Jr., President WALKER of Harvard College, ALEXANDER H. EVERETT and CHANCELLOR HOYT of Washington University. The two principals who have reigned eighty-one years, were Dr. BENJAMIN ABBOT, whose term was half a century, and Dr. SOULE, the present head of the school, who first entered it as a pupil fifty-six years ago, and as an instructor fifty-one years ago. Such constancy in position is remarkable anywhere, and still more so in America, where things change, and men with them, pretty rapidly. It is less remarkable in Rockingham County, N. H., however, than anywhere else on this continent, for that is a corner of the world which changes less than any other place we know of, from one generation to another. So much the better for it, say we, and certainly so much the better for a quiet old classical school, not much disturbed as yet by the controversies about philology and the sciences, which threaten to destroy the usefulness of other schools.

The founder of Exeter Academy was Dr. JOHN PHILLIPS, one of the family to which WENDELL PHILLIPS belongs. He was born at Andover just a century and a half ago, graduated at Harvard College and studied theology, as did his neighbor, President WEARE, of Hampton Falls, but, like him, avoided the pulpit. He became a merchant at Exeter, and acquired a handsome property, which he gave mostly to the two schools bearing his name in Exeter and in Andover. To Exeter Academy he gave about $65,000, to Andover Academy about $31,000; the latter was first founded in 1778, while that at Exeter was chartered in 1781, and opened in 1783. Dr. ABBOT became its "principal" in 1788, its first teacher, Mr. WOODBRIDGE, being called "preceptor." Dr. ABBOTT was a rare teacher, and gave the new school a great reputation. He was also a courteous gentleman, and it soon became the correct thing for gentlemen's sons from all parts of the country to go to his school. LEES and WASHINGTONS, TAYLORS and OGLES, came from Virginia and Maryland, CUSHINGS and PERKINSES, SEWALS and APTHORPS from Boston, PICKMANS and DERBYS from Salem, THORNDIKES from Beverly, and DWIGHTS from Springfield; not to mention the "descendants of great centurions" in Rockingham County—the GILMANS, SULLIVANS and PEABODYS of Exeter, CILLEYS of Northampton, PLUMERS of Epping, SHEAFES, CUTTSES, LANGDONS and LANGDON-ELWYNS of Portsmouth, etc. Good schools were then few, and teachers like Dr. ABBOT are always few. He left his place in 1838, in a blaze of glory reflected from his distinguished pupils, WEBSTER, EVERETT, SALTONSTALL and the rest, who gathered at Exeter to celebrate their old teacher's semi-centennial. Dr. SOULE, his worthy successor, has maintained the reputation, while advancing the scholarship of the academy, and now has a hundred and twenty boys under his charge, among whom are the son and namesake of General GRANT and the son of MONTGOMERY BLAIR. One commendable feature of the school is the provision made for poor scholars, who are maintained "on the foundation," as it is called, as well as taught gratis. Twenty such scholarships are now supported, and more will soon be added; while the necessary expenses of scholars not so maintained are kept very low by furnishing them lodgings and club-rooms without expense. Professor BOWEN states that it will soon be necessary to rebuild the old academy at a cost which he estimates at $40,000. It would be a grateful offering from the survivors of the four thousand pupils of the school, if they should contribute the amount, and allow the present funds of the institution to go, as they do now, to maintain a good and cheap classical course for boys fitting for college.

THE KANSAS CITY BRIDGE.

Origin and History of the Enterprise.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 3.

The inauguration to-day of the first railroad bridge over the Missouri is a triumph not for Kansas City alone; it demonstrates the practicability of the enterprise, it teaches the lesson that railroad systems may be independent of rivers.

On account of the importance of this truly national work, we give below, from official data, an account which will be read by all.

The total length of the bridge proper is 1,395 feet; it is supported by seven piers. The spans are:

	Feet.
One shore span on Pacific Railroad of	70
One span reaching to channel of river of	135
One pivot draw span of	360
One main adjoining span of	250
Two spans of 200 feet each	400
One span reaching to north shore	180
Whole length	1,395

The railroad reaches the bridge level on the north side by passing over 2,360 feet of trestle work, the grade raising one foot in the hundred, from an embankment, while upon the south, or Kansas City side, an excavation in the bluff carries the road round a sharp curve to the west into the Kaw River bottom, where a junction is made with the Western and Southern Roads.

The location of the piers is as follows (low water standing):

1st pier, 21 feet of water and 2 feet of land.
2d pier, 25 feet of water and 8 feet of land.
3d pier, 19 feet of water and 23 feet of land.
4th pier, 10 feet of water and 45 feet of land.
5th pier, 5 feet of water and 62 feet of land.
6th pier, 3 feet above water and 83 feet of land.
7th pier, 3 feet above water and 97 feet of land.

On account of the shifting of the sand it was found necessary to go down to the bed rock with the first four piers. To do this in such a current, (averaging six miles an hour,) new devices and inventions were originated.

To convey an adequate idea of the difficulty in securing a foundation for the piers in the water and sand, we give a brief description of the building of Pier No. 4. It will be seen from the above table that forty-five feet of sand had to be driven through in addition to the ten feet of water. The bold and novel plan of driving a pier of masonry bodily to the rock, a distance of fifty-five feet, was adopted. The pier was built upon a caisson, the construction of which required 60,000 feet of oak timber, and 22,000 pounds of wrought iron; it was 70 feet long, 22½ feet wide and 12 feet high, with pointed ends. It was built with double walls, the outer vertical, and the inner inclining inward and upward, the two uniting at the base in a sharp cutting edge, shod with iron. It had three cross walls of similar form. This was built on shore and floated to its place. This case was inclosed by sixty piles; upon the piles were mounted seven trusses, capable of carrying 2,000 tons. Twenty-four suspension screws 26 feet long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, were placed in the truss frame above.

The caisson being in position, it was raised by the screws in the trusses, the false bottom removed and lowered upon the sand, the spaces between the double walls were filled with concrete. The dredging machine, worked by an engine of 25-horse power, was now set in motion, working from the well-holes; the descent was regulated by the screws in the truss frame. As fast as the mass of masonry and caisson descended, additional sections were added to the caisson, within which the cut stone blocks of masonry were laid. The endless chain dredges from the well-holes, aided by the immense pressure of masonry, rendered the descent rapid. The first material excavated was a fine mud, then a coarse sand. Gangs of men were kept at work night and day. The work encountered two sunken logs; one of them was removed by the divers, while the other, fifteen inches through, was broken. The pier came at last to a bearing upon stiff clay; the dredge could do nothing, rock must be reached. A force of eight divers was set at work to finish the excavation, working, in alternate gangs, day and night, in the chambers of the lower section, beneath the masonry, removing the boulders one by one. The stones removed were from pebbles to 250 pounds. At length, on the 10th of March, 1869, the divers brought the pier to a bearing upon the rock. The well-holes were now filled with concrete and the pier finished.

The superstructure fixed is of the double triangular truss; the lower chords, and all others strained in tension, are of wrought iron—the top chords of wood. The draw is entirely of wrought iron, weighing 350 tons, and turns on a pivot. When the draw is open the ends rest on piers built to receive them. The draw will open and shut by steam. It is 60 feet longer than any other draw ever erected—Rock Island bridge being 280 feet, Clinton 300 feet, while this is 360 feet.

The bridge unites the North Missouri, Cameron branch of the Hannibal and St. Joe, and the Missouri Valley Railroads on the north of the river with the Union Pacific, E. D., Missouri Pacific, Kansas City and Fort Scott and the Missouri River Railroads on the south of the river.

This bridge is part of a system long since inaugurated and now accomplished—the connection of the Lakes with the Gulf by rail. It would be unjust to omit the mention of the early movers in this enterprise. We refer particularly to Colonel K. COATES, President of the Gulf Railroad; Dr. J. LYKINS, S. W. BOUTON, JOSEPH C. RANSOM, Esq., and others; but to no one is the project so much indebted as to Hon. R. T. VAN HORN, the member of Congress from the Sixth District. He, in 1860-4, drew the charter of the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad (now Cameron and Gulf Road.) This charter provides for bridging the Missouri River and regulating the gauge of the roads. A second bridge charter was obtained in 1866, by Messrs. VAN HORN and others, which right was transferred to the present structure. The consent of Congress had to be obtained. The news was telegraphed to Colonel VAN HORN, then in Congress, that Congressional sanction was vital to the work; in three days a bill to that effect had passed the House, and in ten it was a law.

The bridge was built by a company of which Mr. JAS. F. JOY is the President. Mr. G. CHANUTE is the Engineer-in-Chief. The work is a splendid monument to his genius. It cost about $1,200,000, and has been two and a half years in building.

THE NAMES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Protests of the Legislature and Historical Society of New-Hampshire against the Late Changes.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire at its recent session adopted the following resolutions relating to the changes in the New-Hampshire names of naval vessels of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that the people of New-Hampshire have seen with regret the recent action of the late Secretary of the Navy in striking the New-Hampshire names of *Passaconaway, Suncook, Piscataqua, Ammonoosuc, Contoocook* and *Pompanoosuc* from the naval vessels of the United States, because it removes cherished local associations with the common glory of the navy to which their sons, in all branches of the service, have contributed their full share.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested to restore the above recited names to the vessels which formerly bore them.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of this joint resolution to be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Navy.

The above resolutions have been forwarded to Washington, together with the following testimonial from the New-Hampshire Historical Society on the same subject:

Resolved, That the system of nomenclature adopted some years since in giving to United States armed vessels the names of rivers, mountains, &c., in the several States of the Union, agreeably to a prescribed system adopted for this purpose, was appropriate in its character, as suggesting their distinctive nationality, and combining the remembrance of striking scenery in the different States with the triumph of these vessels on the ocean, and that this system has met with general acceptation and approval.

Resolved, That the recent attempt to change the designation of these vessels to names of foreign localities, as Tippecanoe to Vesuvius, Nahant to Atlas; or the change to names of heathen gods or goddesses, or fabulous classic heroes, as Manhattan to Neptune, Sandusky to Minerva, Shawnee to Eolus, Nantucket to Medusa, Kickapoo to Cyclops, and our famed Indian Chief, Passaconaway, to Hercules; or the change to Scriptural names, as Chickasaw, with her illustrious record, to Samson, and Catskill to Goliath; or of Casco to Hero, Yazoo to Tartar, Agamenticus to Terror, Suncook to Spitfire, Winnebago to Tornado, and other like changes, tend to disassociate such vessels from the glory attached to many of them under their former names, is ill-advised, and un-American, and should meet the disapprobation of our citizens until such action is reversed, and the former system of nomenclature shall be revived.

The Law on the Subject—Why Some of the Names were Given.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 10.

The law is substantially this: all vessels of over seventy guns to be named after States; those between forty and seventy after rivers; between twenty and forty after cities and towns; and all under twenty guns as the Secretary of the Navy shall direct. Under this law every Administration has acted, and under it we have acquired those American names, euphonious, inexhaustible, and speaking in every State to the traditions of its rivers, mountains, and scenery. Public opinion has approved this action since the days of WASHINGTON. In two general orders, current series, Nos. 124 and 130, fifty-nine of these names are changed. A majority of the new names come from the English Naval Register. In the days of the elder PORTER we got our names from that source without discredit. We acquired a right to the *Guerriere*, the *Java*, the *Macedonian*, the *Cyane*, and the *Levant*, and a host of others without any sacrifice of national feeling.

The late Secretary, in Order No. 124, says that the *Ammonoosuc* is changed to *Iowa*, *Kewaydin* to *Pennsylvania*, *Madawaska* to *Tennessee*, *Minnetonka* to *California*, *Ontario* to *New-York*, *Piscataqua* to *Delaware*, *Pompanoosuc* to *Connecticut*, and *Wampanoag* to *Florida*, "in accordance with law." The law requiring vessels to be named after States applies to vessels of over seventy guns, while not one of the above list has a third of seventy guns. This pretext is abandoned in General Order No. 130, which simply declares the names of forty-two vessels changed to forty-two taken from the British Register. In this list of changes are sacrificed the most glorious achievements of the America navy. The memorable passage of the forts at Mobile, and the subsequent capture of the traitor BUCHANAN in the *Tennessee*, were participated in by the *Chickasaw*, the *Winnebago*, and the *Manhattan*—now called the *Samson*, the *Tornado*, and the *Neptune*. In all the operations of DUPONT, DAHLGREN and RODGERS, were the *Nahant*, the *Catskill*, and the *Nantucket*—now transformed into *Atlas*, *Goliath* and *Medusa*. Finally, at the last naval blow given in closing the port of Wilmington, anchored with their keels grazing the bottom, undisturbed by the elements or the concentrated fire of the enemy, were three little monitors whose tenacity has been recorded by history under the names of *Saugus*, *Canonicus* and *Mahopac*. Hereafter we are ordered to call these illustrious vessels *Centaur*, *Scylla* and *Castor*.

The affections of the people of the United States are also assailed. Mr. LINCOLN asked that his own county and the name of his own river might be perpetuated in the *Sangamon*, now called *Jason*. He also named the *Omaha* to commemorate his selection of that city as the initial point of the Pacific Railroad. That name is changed to *Benecia*. The *Etlah* was named by him after a chief of that name who visited him during the war. It is changed to *Hecate*. *Tippecanoe* perpetuates the glorious victory of President HARRISON. It is changed to *Vesuvius*. *Waxsaw*, from the birthplace of ANDREW JACKSON, is changed to *Niobe*. *Push-mat-a-ha*, from the Indian warrior who aroused President JACKSON from his bed at night to request that at his death, which took place before morning, the big guns might be fired over him, is changed to *Cambridge*. [The President fulfilled the warrior's request, and he now lies in the Washington burying ground.] *Contoocook* is changed to *Albany*—the name of a vessel which sailed from Aspinwall some sixteen years ago, and was never heard from. Massachusetts is a severe loser by the Secretary's action. *Nahant*, *Nantucket*, *Canonicus*, *Nauset*, *Saugus*, *Quinsigamond*, are all sacrificed. The last of these is called *Hercules*.

Malay Funeral Ceremonies in New-Orleans.

From the Picayune, July 1.

In the lower part of the city are a few families of Malays. By what circumstances they ever removed to here is not known, but they preserve the customs and semi-barbarous superstitions that have distinguished their people and country. They bury their dead at night, and, like the American Indians, slaughter upon the grave some animal the deceased loved in life.

Saturday afternoon a young girl died on Barracks-street, and was buried Sunday night in the old cemetery on Gentilly road. There being no priest of their religion here, the ceremony was performed by the oldest man of their country residing among them. He was clad in a long black robe, and preceded on foot the which *cortége* conveyed the remains to the grave. Arriving there, the tomb was anointed and a fish and some cake placed in the vault. This was accompanied by a ceremony at once solemn and impressive. This over, a bird was killed and laid on the breast of the deceased, while all the friends and relatives passed by the coffin, each one laying their hand on the head and saying, in their native tongue, the simple word "Farewell!"

No tears were shed. They do not view the transition of a soul as an occasion of grief. The solemn parting is but a temporary separation, and the resignation they manifest affords an example Christians might well conclude to imitate. The ceremonial over, the family returned home, accompanied by their immediate friends, and fruit and wine and bread were given to each in the name of the dead. By it they promise to preserve their constancy to each other, and by their love for the dead perpetuate their friendship.

Autograph Letter of Washington.

At a meeting of the New-England Numismatic and Archæological Society, in Boston, on Wednesday, a very interesting autograph letter of WASHINGTON, of which the following is a literal copy, was presented:

NEWBURGH 5th June 1782.

MY DEAR SIR: Colo HAZEN's sending an officer under the capitulation of York Town for the purpose of retaliation, has distressed me exceedingly,—Will you be so good as to give me your opinion of the propriety of doing this upon Captain ASGILL should we be driven to it for want of an unconditional prisoner.

Presuming that this matter has been a subject of much conversation, pray, with your own, let me know the opinions of the most sensible of those with whom you have conversed.

Congress, by their resolve, have unanimously approved of my determination to retaliate—the army have advised it, and the country look for it. But how far is it justifiable upon an officer under the faith of a capitulation, if none other can be had, is the question?—

HAZEN's sending Captain ASGILL on for this purpose makes the matter more distressing, as the whole business will have the appearance of a farce if some person is not sacrificed to the manes of poor HUDDY; which will be the case if an unconditional prisoner cannot be found, and ASGILL escapes.—

I write to you in exceeding great haste, but beg your sentiments may be transmitted as soon as possible (by express) as I may be forced to a decision in the course of a few days.

I am—with much sincerity
and affect
D Sir
Yr Obedt Servt
GO WASHINGTON.

Majr Genl LINCOLN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

HERRERA, who was appointed Minister of Justice for Spain, only a few days ago, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

The London *Times* of yesterday discussed the French question. It declares that another political dispensation is at hand, and that, if the Corps Legislatif is firm it will gain the powers which the minority have demanded and the majority desire.

The *Patrie* asserts that the Emperor has yielded to the Corps Legislatif, and the latter will, therefore, realize the projected reforms.

GENERAL.

The *Great Eastern* has reached the Newfoundland banks with the French Cable. Up to Friday noon she had paid out [illegible] of the cable. At last advices "all on board were well and everything was working nicely."

Advices from Mexico announce that the volcano of Colima is in a high state of eruption, and that, in consequence, the villagers in the vicinity have fled from their houses and are suffering considerably in the fields.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall on July 2, later intelligence from Central and South America is at hand. The approaching Presidential elections in the United States of Colombia still engrossed public attention. Our correspondent's reference to it and to matters of interest from all parts will be found in another column.

The Connecticut Legislature was prorogued yesterday. The gratifying statement is made that the session has cost the State $26,000 less than that of last year.

The telegraph reports an unprecedented flood in the Colorado Valley. The water is all over the country, in some places twenty feet deep, and still rising; the towns of Lagrange and Columbus, Ala., have been deserted; houses are afloat, and the fine growing crops are all destroyed.

One THOS. SWEENEY was arrested in Buffalo yesterday, for the alleged murder of his brother JOHN, while boating in the harbor on Sunday. The body of the murdered man was found on Friday evening with the skull broken, the teeth knocked out, and bearing other marks of violence. SWEENEY had been reporting that his brother fell overboard from the boat and was drowned.

The case of JOHN MOORE, who recently ravished Mrs. McADAMS, near Greenville, Ill., is creating much excitement in that neighborhood. It is stated that there is a strong disposition among the citizens to lynch him.

It is reported that one of the chiefs of the Cuban insurrection is expected at St. Louis.

Missionaries Rev. S. R. WELCH and wife embarked at Boston yesterday forenoon in the *St. Albans* for Bombay, to join the Mahratta mission in Western India.

The Marshal's officers who were detailed to maintain order on the *George and Johann*, a German vessel, returned to this City yesterday, having seen the vessel safely out at sea with a full complement of seamen on board.

Captain WILLIAM DYER, of New-York, was accidentally killed at Reed-street wharf, Philadelphia, on Friday. He was superintending a gang of laborers engaged in hoisting a boiler recovered from the wreck of the steamer *New Ironsides*, which was burned at League Island several years since, when a rope broke, and the bars of the capstan flying round struck and killed him almost instantly. Several laborers were slightly injured.

A farmer named ALFRED HOPKINS was killed at a crossing a few miles east of Rochester, on the Central Railroad, Friday evening. He was attempting to cross the track in a wagon, and was struck by the locomotive of an express train.

The United States frigate *Sabine* sailed yesterday afternoon from Boston for Portsmouth, England, with the graduating midshipmen of the Class of 1869 on board, sixty in number, who are to be practically educated in seamanship.

JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD, of Boston, has been appointed Liquor Commissioner under the new Prohibitory law. His duty is to purchase and sell liquors to local agents.

JOSEPH CROSTON, who has been on trial at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of BENJAMIN MILLER, has been found "not guilty" and discharged.

The work of building the Southern Central Railroad was begun yesterday at Owego with formal ceremonies. The first spike, a piece of solid silver, was driven into the first tie, a log of polished oak, by the President of the road, and congratulatory speeches were made by several gentlemen.

A boiler exploded in the logwood factory of EDWARD F. PORTER, in East Boston, yesterday, and five men were severely injured and the building badly damaged.

Extensive preparations have been made for the grand festival of the Saengerbund, which commenced in Baltimore last evening, and continues until next Thursday. It will be the largest of its kind ever held there. Many delegations are already arrived from all parts of the country. The procession to-morrow will be magnificent.

The steamer *Bertha*, from Fort Benton, reached Sioux City, Nebraska, on Thursday, with 50 bales of robes, 1,950 pounds and 10 packages of gold dust and bars, valued at $90,000, and 40 bars of silver, weighing 1,480 pounds.

The town of Helena, Montana, almost entirely destroyed by fire about two months ago, has been rebuilt. Now the principal business streets show scarcely a trace of the great fire. Within sixty days 124 new buildings have been put up, worth not less than $300,000. Fully half of this amount has been expended upon substantial stone structures, which take the places of light frames, and still more are in process of construction. And this is in a town of 8,000 inhabitants, situated among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, far away from all the facilities for rapid construction which abound in the East.

Four prominent Custom-house Weighers, named ANSON O. DOOLITTLE, HENRY W. SMALLEY, EDGAR M. CARR and JACOB T. VAN WINKLE, were recently charged with obtaining money from the Government by false pretences. The examination of Mr. DOOLITTLE has just taken place, concluding with his discharge. Mr. JOHN VAN WINKLE will be prosecuted on Monday.

Some unknown and irresponsible person engaged a German family, at Castle Garden lately, and after taking the members to Staten Island, abandoned them. Yesterday one of the children died of starvation, and others of the family are in a state of great feebleness, resulting from actual want of the necessaries of life.

JOHN S. BLISS, of the firm of LUCIUS BROWN & Co., has been committed on a charge of swindling soldiers out of their bounty-money. About three hundred complaints have been made against him, involving frauds of from $50,000 to $60,000 in extent.

The Grand Jury now sitting for the Court of Oyer and Terminer are reported to have rendered indictments against twenty-five brokers implicated in the usury operations.

Yesterday afternoon a disturbance occurred in the Fourth Ward, during which Officer PATRICK CONNORS was assailed by JOHN SHERWOOD with a paving-stone, and received a severe scalp wound. SHERWOOD was subsequently secured, but not until he had received severe wounds from the Policeman's club.

Sneak thieves yesterday robbed the broker's office No. 58 Bowery of a package containing $600.

The Harvard crew sailed for England in the *City of Paris*, yesterday.

The Chances of our Champions.

The Harvard crew is off, taking as a benison from our shores the high hopes and best wishes of all of us. Their superb *physique*, their splendid general appearance and training, and the matchless beauty and grace, as well as strength, of what is generally known as the "Harvard style" of rowing, and of which they may, we suppose, be looked upon as the best representatives, all are omens of success, while their unaffected modesty and gentlemanly bearing have won for them in New-York many enthusiastic supporters.

Reckoning up the chances of our champions, in the coming contest on the Thames, we may say in general that they look better than two months ago, and it is now pretty evident that, could they have been allowed to meet Oxford on even terms, as boating men understand it, they would defeat that renowned College. As it is, with all the chances against them of the sea voyage, their short practice and training in the new climate, their unfamiliarity with the course, with its crooks and curves and currents, and, above all, the interests of the betting men in England not to give them fair play, they will show our cousins across the water a skill in oarsmanship that we need not be ashamed of. If they are defeated, it will be honorably, and with laurels hardly less proud than those of the victors; if they win, there will be no end of praise from the conquered. They go out beheralded by no bravura, as sometimes happens; but they have a calm confidence and courage which are all the more plucky and praiseworthy, considering that the betting against them in England has been 10 to 1.

The reason of these odds is perfectly apparent. The Oxford crew happens this year to be the best the University has had for a long time; not only are they the most powerful, but all four of them have rowed in races for many years, and never been beaten. Two of the four Harvard men have for the first time this season been in the University crew. Again, the crew, the boat, and the stroke of Oxford are all selected with a view to this particular course—the Putney course—where the tide is swift and the currents strong; whereas, the Harvard boat, crew and stroke are selected with a view to the entirely different conditions that pertain to American races. Again, as the London *News* has repeatedly urged, in the Oxford system, where the whole care of the boat is left to the coxswain, the oarsmen are originally selected for sheer strength, not for skill in steering or other ability to meet an emergency in a race; whereas at Harvard at least one oarsman must be chosen who can row and steer the boat without a coxswain, since this is required in American racing. The long sweeping stroke of Oxford is precisely adapted for rowing *with* a strong tide: let them turn half way and row back against wind and tide, (as generally happens in the Harvard races,) and the rapid and skillfully-measured stroke of Harvard would tell enormously. Whether even the Harvard boat (which was only finished yesterday) is most suitable for the course remains to be seen.

It is generally felt, however, that the great difficulty will be about the course itself. It never yet has been kept clear, and all sorts of devices to delay one party or the other are habitual among the lovers of "British fair play." Oxford will give her young rival a fair chance—but that the London men whose business is betting, will do the same, is not generally believed. We send over a cool and self-reliant crew—one that has twice in succession beaten the *Roahr* crew of professionals, which latter in their turn have once beaten the *Wards*; but what chance coolness, or skill, or pluck will stand against that maelstrom of unfriendly boats and tugs veering in and out, on the margin of the course, and against the yelling men who have their money up and *must* win it, we cannot predict. The Harvards begged hard for a course on some other river, but the Oxfords did not grant the request; the *Pall Mall Gazette* "hopes" very doubtingly that last year's disgraceful experience between Oxford and Cambridge will help give a clearer course this year. We do not venture to "hope" but we cordially "wish" so. At all events, we send over for the match the finest amateur crew that ever rowed in America.

Clean Streets.

In his address on civic improvements, delivered some time since, Mayor HALL made a very good suggestion to householders, regarding *their* part of the street-sweeping question, saying, "If the sweepings and refuse from the interior of shops, stores, manufactories and houses were carefully removed by householders, and not furtively thrown into the thoroughfares; if some pride was taken in maintaining cleanliness in front of premises, fully one-half the present expense and labor of the authorities in trying to maintain clean thoroughfares would be saved." We do not agree with Mayor HALL as to the fearful "inadequacy" of the sum paid to the contractors for street-cleaning, nor do we think it wise to bundle off any part of the short-coming into that quarter where so many other burdens of odium are unjustly thrust, namely, "the Police." We *do* think, however, he is entirely correct in saying that householders do not do their duty in regard to the cleanliness of streets and sidewalks. Almost any day, the pedestrian in any part of the City, and particularly in the low parts, is startled by seeing a door suddenly opened in front of him, and a quantity of dirt, refuse, garbage, or what not flung into the gutter. Sometimes it is a pitcher-full of dregs, sometimes a measure of decayed fruit, sometimes it is a kettle of suds, sometimes a pot of grease, sometimes the broken earthen vessel, contents and all, are deliberately tossed into the middle of the thoroughfare where boys wound their feet and horses their hoofs, on the dangerous shards. The narrower and more obscure the street, the surer are offal and sweepings to be thrown into it.

But at this special season the nuisance and the wrong of this custom—always thoughtless or cruel at best—are particularly noteworthy. The City is foul enough from natural exhalations, without poisoning its air with the fumes that reek, and the stifling dust that rises, from indoor refuse. That greatest, and least expensive, of street-sweepers, the rain, has been tireless this Summer; and to that is greatly due the cleanliness of the streets at this moment. But a smart shower cannot always be counted on; and if, instead, we have hot sun, then the distillation and effluvia from these extra nuisances are abominable—their "offence is rank—it smells to heaven."

The Church and State—Spain and Italy.

To that considerable body of religionists who are seeking in this country to make the Church depend on the State, one advantage of the American system has probably not presented itself. If, by any possible mischance, our form of government should happen to go down in the United States, it would not take with it the Church. If, for instance, a successful General should make himself permanent President of this Republic, or we split up into many Republics, or New-York become a Free City according to Mr. WOOD's plan, or under any equally credible contingency, we would be perfectly confident that the institutions of religion on this continent would be substantially unaffected. The Church has now (except in this City) no connection with the State. It would survive all the shocks of the other. This certainly, even in the view of the most bigoted sectarians, would be a great gain; as all religionists must admit that some form of Christian faith is better than none.

The present condition of Southern Europe—especially Spain—is a lamentable instance of the danger to the Church of a too close bond to Government. It is not too much to say that the recent debates in the Spanish Parliament have revealed a profound and bitter hatred of the Roman Church among the politicians, such as has not been exhibited in Europe since the early days of the first French Revolution. The great orator of the Liberal Party—Señor CASTELAR—openly avowed himself as having "advanced from Christianity to philosophy," and was warmly applauded for the sentiment.

Remarks offensive and insulting to the Church, such as would not be permitted even in our Congress, were frequently made by Liberal speakers. Great pains were taken by some members to introduce allusions which would show their doubts of the central truths of the Roman Catholic system.

A motion that the clergy should be maintained by the State, was voted down by a large majority. The defence of the priestly orators was listened to with great impatience, and the result of one discussion was, that the clerical delegates left the Assembly in a body in disgust. Entire toleration of all sects has been permitted by law, though the religion of Spain has been voted to be Roman Catholic, with a kind of proviso that this resolution is passed from political motives. The thesis is frequently maintained that "Christianity is Catholicism; but Catholicism is false, therefore Christianity is false." The Liberal Party is unquestionably swinging off to entire infidelity and atheism.

It is the same history as was enacted in France in 1798. The Church is identified with a corrupt monarchy, and an oppressive bureaucracy; the minister of religion has been also a servant of a Government the people detest; the ideas of modern progress at length penetrate the masses, and they shake off the hated political institutions. As these fall to pieces, the ardent reformer aims his blows at the religious institutions associated with them, and finally, to his mind, religion itself becomes identified with priestcraft and kingcraft. Spain is probably now passing through this revolutionary change. Atheism will soon be as rife there as it was in France at the close of the last century.

If such changes were the introduction to a healthier form of faith, or a new Reformation, they would not be so perilous. But Italy is an instance of the course these mental revulsions take among the people in modern times. The last revolution, which, under GARIBALDI and CAVOUR, resulted in the freedom and unity of Italy, shook to its foundations the Church. But in the new state of things issuing from this great struggle, we do not find a reformed Roman Church or a new Protestant one, but mainly unbelief, indifference and thorough skepticism. The Church and tyrannical power were considered one; the priest and the foreign *gendarme* were felt as ministers of one Government, and finally religion, and priestcraft, and arbitrary power were classed together in the minds of the masses. A modern SAVARANOLA might, indeed, now turn Italy to a pure faith; but without some such exceptional character appearing, Italy seems drifting on with Spain to that dreary gulf of modern civilization, a general popular skepticism of the truths of religion and universal materialism.

It is a matter of profound congratulation that this nation has so carefully separated Church from State, and that whatever be our political drift, we need not, at least, fear this abyss of unbelief, which lies before European communities.

And yet the very religionists whose Church is so threatened in its home, by its relations to the Government, have already, in this City, almost made it a State Church, and are seeking still further to identify it with political parties, by inducing the Democratic Party to break up our school system for the sake of it. If they saw their own true interests as well as the interests of religion, they would leave the support of their Church and their ecclesiastical schools entirely to the feelings and conscience of the people, and ask for no political or legislative aid. Their Church would be stronger thus, and rest on a surer basis. It would stand more in harmony with the spirit of the age, and of American progress. It would have nothing then to fear from political changes or popular revolutions.

School Reforms Proposed by the Germans.

It is somewhat of a pity that a German proposition of reform always has some impractical and unattainable feature pertaining to it. Thus, during a recent political struggle, the Germans, feeling the tremendous evils of the great power and patronage of the President, instead of supporting the very common-place but strictly practical reform of competitive examinations, calmly proposed to substitute an Executive Council in place of the President, and thus, as a consequence, were not listened to at all.

In the recent proposed educational reforms which have been under the consideration of the German Republican Central Committee, the *Turnvereine*, and many other German associations, some most admirable and much-needed improvements in our school system have been suggested; but yet, simply because some wiseacre thought proper to engraft on them a notion that the "State should clothe all public school children in a uniform," we have no doubt that the other very wise propositions will not be listened to, and this be everywhere held up for ridicule and refutation.

But whatever may be said of politics, there is one subject at least on which intelligent Germans have always a claim to be heard, and with respectful attention—and that is, upon education. There is no doubt that the ordinary German school system, and especially that of Prussia, is far in advance of that of any other country.

Our German reformers in New-York urge, with much force, that our City school system is far behind the age; that we have not at all a sufficient number of high schools or teachers' institutes. While Berlin, with only 700,000 inhabitants, has what is practically a free university, a seminary for teachers in the high schools, two normal schools for male and female teachers in primary and intermediate schools, fifteen high schools, and a Polytechnic Institute, New-York, with its million people and vast wealth, has only one normal school, and that only on Saturdays and for females alone and but one high school—the College of the City of New-York. They claim, with great reason, that a City like ours should have at least two daily normal schools, one for male and the other for female teachers, and that the College should be reorganized as a model high school on the German plan. As they truly urge, the teachers who are continually admitted into our public schools are merely young girls who have attended the Saturday's school and graduated at the ordinary school, and are in no way thoroughly trained in the best modern methods. One result of their mechanical training is, as the Germans complain, their routine method of drilling the memory, instead of attempting to teach the child to use its own faculties. They object, too—and it seems to us most soundly—to our text-books, with their quantities of abstract rules, definitions, and "answers," which are entirely beyond the scope of a child's mind, and are only committed to memory without thought or intelligent consideration: the authors apparently forgetting that the final effort of the most cultivated intellect is to frame an abstract and comprehensive definition. These German reformers understand, what so few of our teachers do, that the practical principles of a great science—say mathematics, for instance—are exceedingly few and simple, and if these be once made perfectly familiar to the mind, all the higher rules and definitions and abstractions are comparatively useless to the mass of people. But their great grievance, and we heartily sympathize with them, is the mode in which "grammar" is taught in our public schools. It has evidently become an utterly abstract science, or a mere mechanical drill, of no mortal use to most children. This study, they claim, can best be taught by a foreign language. Among our cultivated classes, almost all grammar is learnt in one of the classical languages. In our public schools it might be best gained by a modern tongue—say German.

Of the other recommendations of the German Committee we will not here speak, as they are not so practical or important in their bearing, except the one proposing gymnastic instruction and military drill in connection with the schools. This improvement is undoubtedly extremely needed, and we trust it will be carried through.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PEABODY gives not alone an example of noble feeling and a princely generosity, but also an example of the shrewdest forethought and common sense. Knowing the terrible work the lawyers make over the bequests of the Thellussons, Macdonoughs and others, he resolves to prevent them from having anything to do with his property, by disposing of it all himself—beside saving the legacy duty. All benevolent rich men should imitate him in this, and, as it were, enjoy a large installment of their own *post-mortem* celebrity—an enjoyment which would be probably equal to that "new pleasure" which one of the old Kings of Persia offered a reward for.

We have never admired the method adopted by some policemen of enforcing the Excise law by sneaking into liquor saloons in citizen's dress, inveigling landlords into selling them liquor, and then making arrests for violations of law they had themselves procured. But because we deprecate this custom, now happily almost obsolete, we cannot approve of the mode selected at a late meeting of the Excise Board, by Mr. Commissioner BRENNAN, to express *his* detestation. To tell an officer, in the hearing of a large number of citizens, that he deserved to be kicked out of the saloon by the landlord he thus aggrieved, is hardly the way for the Commissioner to preserve the peace of which he is a chief conservator by virtue of his official position.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER gives an interesting account of the Moqui Indians of New-Mexico, a secluded tribe numbering about 5,000, grouped in villages, and who live in stone houses of two or three stories high, manufacture pottery and blankets, raise harvests and have large flocks of cattle—an industrious little nation, that asks for the help of instructors and implements of industry. We have frequently had accounts of this remarkable people, the Moqui, who differ from all the other Indian tribes on our great plains.

Ladies who attempt to improve their complexion by the use of "poudre de ris" must be careful. A letter from Baden Baden narrates an amusing incident which recently happened to an American lady at the waters. Though endowed by nature with a lovely complexion, she thinks it necessary to enhance her charms by a free application of "poudre de ris," and having incautiously leant over one of the hot wells the gas by some chemical process turned the bismuth used in the powder *black*, the contrast with her rosy cheeks making her look, as a Frenchman remarked, like "*la Déesse du Rouge et Noir.*"

According to the official record, the value of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York has increased during the past year more than $55,000,000, the total valuation being $964,100,597. Much of this increase, we believe, to be purely fictitious, growing out of speculations in "fancy" real estate. The assessment-rolls of next year, we fear, will tell a different story.

There are numbers of policemen regularly stationed by day at the Custom-house, and other institutions in the southern part of the City, who are not required to be on duty at night, and who, for the sake of convenience and an economy necessitated by their small pay, are compelled to live in Brooklyn. We understand that there are over a hundred of these. The rule sought to be enforced by the Police Commissioners, requiring these men to live in the precinct with which they are connected, will be a positive hardship; and exceptions ought to be made in their cases.

Mr. BRACE's communication on the subject of coöperation suggests the remarkable difference between our American attempts at such things and the successful English experiments, especially at Rochdale, and leads people to ask why ours could not be as successful. The cause probably is that our workers are not so cooped up and so bound to one small place as the English are. They do not take to the slow village economies, having such a variety of stores in our cities, tempting them from the appointed one. Our people, in fact, are not under the *necessity* that presses the English. They have too much space, and too many scattered resources for that. We shall succeed in those economics, probably, when our elbow-room and other advantages begin to fall short—some centuries hence.

Dr. HAYES indulges, this year, in a sort of "appetizer" for his arctic enjoyment of 1870. He is off in the *Panther* for Greenland, his purpose being, mainly, to know something more about those "round towers" of that country, assumed to have been built by the builders of the old "Mill" at Newport, R. I., which resembles so much the Jutland Church of Vestervig, that of Biernede in Zealand and some others in the British Isles. Dr. HAYES promises to look after the ruins of Kakortok and Gordar and bring back photographs and descriptions of them—things which will be of the greatest interest to the archæological inquirers of both continents.

There is rejoicing throughout Europe over the opening of the Suez Canal. In a short time there may be fighting over it. The Kadeve, ISMAIL PASHA, is grown so important a Prince that he will probably look for complete independence of the Porte, and this the Padishah will not allow, seeing that Egypt is still an appendage of the Ottoman Empire. It will certainly take all the efforts of civilization, *plus* the constable, to keep that great thoroughfare and all concerned about it in proper order.

The Boston *Post*, though opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor law, is saying some logical things in a kind of exasperation—demanding that if the lager-beer sellers are to be brought to account, the hotel-masters, apothecaries, club-keepers and all others shall be also dealt with. It is a Shylock, on general principles, and calls for the law and nothing but the law. Major JONES will be more puzzled than Portia; for, though it would be a good thing to stop drinking poison, it will not be easy, in the present condition of humanity, to make people do so. The society of Massachusetts, if it is not to be debauched with liquor, will be largely so with "subterfuge." Multitudes will be subterfuging to get some of the contraband, now and then.

The Indian Chiefs of the Pawnee Reservation in Nebraska, the Chiefs of Oregon and of South California, in their letters to the Quaker Commission, give good assurance that they are disposed to settle down on tribal reservations, or on single farms, and try to live like white men and citizens. The Pawnees express a very earnest hope that the Great Father's people will not tell lies or cheat them; and the rest also wish to be fairly and honestly dealt with. Those poor old races should have a chance for life; and if they are to die, let them die a natural death.

A Government publication recently made in India contains a very elaborate statistical digest showing the numbers, employments, castes and religious professions of the inhabitants of the Anglo-Indian Empire and dependent States. In an abstract of this publication made by an English paper, we find the following interesting statements:

"Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of the country under direct British dominion, 110,000,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mussulmans (a much smaller proportion than was popularly supposed;) while 12,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who descend from the occupiers of India before the Aryan immigration (as it is now called) took place; primæval men, who lived and worshipped before the great religions of our days had their origin. There are also 4,000,000 of Buddhists and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 640,000 native adherents; these are chiefly found in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and descend from the ancient community known as the Christians of St. Thomas. The Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862; but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since the date of that estimate, chiefly by conversion among the aboriginal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about 240,000."

So certain are the Californians that the problem of aerial navigation has been solved by the machine that has just been invented, in San Francisco, that one of the papers positively announces:

"Within four weeks the first aerial steam carriage, capable of conveying six persons, and propelled at a rate exceeding the minimum speed of thirty miles an hour, will wing its flight over the Sierra Nevada on its way to New-York and other remote parts."

This announcement was made on June 26, and we may, therefore, soon look for the appearance of the great aerial steam carriage. When we see it, we shall begin to believe that the San Francisco paper knows what it means by saying:

"Within a year we shall travel habitually to New-York, Europe and China by aerial carriages."

Our compositors made an egregious typographical error, yesterday, in setting up the heading of an article on the Metropolitan Excise Fund, on the second page. Instead of the word "funds," which our reporter wrote, the typo printed "frauds," which is an essential difference, of course. We hasten to correct the mistake.

The report of the eleventh and twelfth years' work of the New-York Sabbath Committee has just been published. The Committee is composed of some of our most prominent citizens, and their object is to foster the observance of the Sabbath, as a civil institution, without undertaking to prescribe the method of its religious observance. They rest upon the ground of the right of every citizen to undisturbed worship on Sunday. This right the laws of the State guarantee, and these laws the Committee aim to enforce. The peace and order of our Sundays in the Metropolis far exceeds those of former years, and the improvement is a substantial endorsement of the efficiency of the Committee. A number of facts are mentioned in the report which show that the need of a day of rest, like that enjoyed by England and America, is beginning to be felt throughout Europe, especially by the trades-people and the working classes.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Home Gossip.

Not a breath of novelty has ruffled the stillness of theatrical waters. Not even a change of programme has solicited attention. Rumors, too, as to the approaching season are few and unreliable. The preparations for "Arrah na Pogue" at Niblo's are, however, approaching completion, and can therefore be referred to. They are being made on a scale of great liberality. Quite a strong array of will *artistes* interpret the work, and fresh scenery will illustrate it. *Shaun* will be enacted by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH; *Feany*, by Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY; *Colonel Power*, by Mr. FITZGERALD, *Arrah*, by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and *Fanny Power*, by Miss FIDDES. The orchestra will be under the *bâton* of Signor OPERTI. After the run of "Arrah na Pogue" shall have ended, there will be some reason, we apprehend, to look for a purely spectacular play.

Mr. TAYLEURE's account of the difficulty between Mr. MURRAY and himself will bear publication, after the florid accounts of the rencontre that have already been printed: "I am strongly opposed, through education and temperament, to personal violence and rudeness of any kind," says Mr. TAYLEURE; "but there are grievances against character which can only be effectively reached through personal resentment. Such an offence has been put upon me by this man MURRAY, in a grossly abusive letter, written at the convenient distance of three thousand miles, and when, upon encountering him upon Tuesday, (not in a bar-room, as you state, but in the vestibule of Niblo's Garden,) he refused my temperate demand for a written retraction of the insult, and emphasized that refusal with the menace of a loaded cane, I did that which I trust no one acknowledging to any pride of character will regard as a disparagement of my American manhood—I chastised the slanderer then and there. There was little if any disturbance of the public peace; we were alone and were withdrawn from public observation. But two blows passed, and the chastisement then appearing complete, I quietly left the scene."

Mme. FANNY NATALI TESTA, a contralto singer of genuine merit, sailed for Europe yesterday.

Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL departed for California yesterday. He goes to fulfill a four weeks' engagement at Maguire's Opera House, in San Francisco. Mr. COLVILLE has not yet left the City.

Miss LIZZIE PRICE, of the *artistes* now playing at Wallack's Theatre, was married in this city last week to a Mr. WILLIAM WINTLE.

This week Selwyn's Theatre in Boston will be tenanted by Miss JENNIE WILLMORE and Mr. FELIX ROGERS.

The Erie, Penn., *Dispatch* of Monday last sets forth that a telegram had been received at Girard, announcing that CHARLES WHITE, the lion tamer, traveling with Thayer's Menagerie, was actually eaten up by the lions on Friday night in a small town in Michigan. He is said to have been struck on the shoulder by the same lion that came so near killing him at Rochester, knocked him down, and the others at once sprang on him, and before they could be beaten off had torn him to pieces and devoured the greater portion of his body.

Foreign Notes.

The story of Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play of "Mary Warner," written for Miss BATEMAN, and now being enacted by that artiste with very great success, has already had attention in these columns. A letter addressed to the London *Times*, by Mr. TAYLOR, embodying the author's desire to prove the originality of his drama, will be read with interest. Writing to the editor, Mr. TAYLOR says: "Sir:—In his flattering notice of my play "MARY WARNER," your theatrical critic alludes to a report of its being adapted from a novel. The theatrical critic of the *Athenæum* goes further, calling the play 'a dramatic version of Mr. GILBERT's Novel, *Margaret Meadows*,' and adding that 'the principal features of the original story, including a considerable portion of the dialogue, are retained.' I can only say that the critic of the *Athenæum* must be speaking at second hand, and that he has been misinformed. 'Mary Warner' is not an adaptation of *Margaret Meadows*. The only feature it has in common with Mr. GILBERT's story (so far as I remember the latter) is that in both an innocent woman takes on herself the guilt of another; but *Margaret Meadows* sacrifices herself for a son, *Mary Warner* for a husband; and the son is guilty, while the husband is innocent, and this innocence is the pivot of interest in the play, and gives its novelty and effect to the situation in the visitor's cell at Brixton. If there is one sentence of dialogue identical in the play and the story it must be little less than a miracle, for it is some years since I read *Margaret Meadows*, and I wrote every word of the dialogue of 'Mary Warner' within the last four months, without any reference to Mr. GILBERT's story. The truth is, the play grew out of a conversation, some fifteen months ago, with Mr. GILBERT, the author of *Margaret Meadows*, who suggested the subject of a woman's accusation of herself for love of another as a good one for dramatic treatment, and who referred me to a story of his own (in *Once a Week*, if I remember aright) in which the action and expression of *Mary Warner*, in the scene of the Police Court, ('Are these the hands of a thief?') are introduced. While fully conceding to Mr. GILBERT the suggestion of the subject and one of the leading incidents and situations of the play, and gladly claiming him, to this extent, as my *collaborateur*, I must disclaim the connection which your critic hints at, and the *Athenæum* critic distinctly alleges, between Mr. GILBERT's published story of *Margaret Meadows* and my play of 'Mary Warner.' Mr. GILBERT and myself are perfectly at one on the subject; and I can only regret that, owing to a misunderstanding which led me to believe that Mr. GILBERT had relinquished all notion of making dramatic use of the subject, he was not associated with me in the authorship, as he was in the suggestion of the play."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP

The English journals announce the death, on June 20, of JOSEPH ASCHER, pianist and composer, aged 39 years. JOSEPH ASCHER was an intimate friend of the great pianist, SIGISMUND THALBERG. He was a pupil of the veteran MOSCHELES, and enjoyed the great privilege of studying under MENDELSSOHN at the Leipsic Conservatoire. During his sojourn at Paris he was appointed pianist to the Empress EUGENIE, and while on a visit to Madrid was decorated by the Ex-Queen of Spain.

The general plan of the "Requiem Mass" in memory of ROSSINI has been sketched out, and the various movements distributed among the most notable composers in Italy. The key and the *tempo* of each movement have been prescribed, and as the whole mass is not to take more than half an hour in performance, each of the thirteen composers will have only about seven minutes at his disposal. To take only two or three of the best known names, we may mention in illustration of the plan on which the work is to be executed that the "Recordare," assigned to Signor RICCI, must be a quartet in F andantino; that Signor PETRELLA is to write the "Agnus Dei" in the same key for a contralto solo; and that the thirteenth and last movement, "Libera me," is reserved for Signor VERDI, whose instructions are expressed in these words: "C minor, moderato, with chorus and soprano solo, allegro and finale fugue." The compositions are to be ready on the 15th of September at the latest. The idea of the mass, which originated with Signor VERDI, doubtless sprung from a desire to represent "Italian unity" in music, and is entitled to all respect. Its success, many think, is very questionable.

The ladies of the *ballet* engaged in the performance, in London, of AMBROISE THOMAS' "Hamlet," are forbidden to wear lockets, ribbons and jewels not furnished by the management. If the *ballerines* have a "fad," says the *Court Journal*, it is a fondness for wearing *malápropos* ornaments, and we can only wonder at the great respect that the parental power of the management must be held in that the ladies were influenced so readily to give up their pretty things.

THERESA, says *Galignani*, has kept the American tempters at bay. They have sought to lure her with splendid offers from her Tusculum at Asnieres; but she means to sing no more. The "Sapeur," for whom nothing was sacred, is buried with the "Femme-a-Barbe." THERESA aspires to histrionic fame, and we should not be surprised were she to attain her object.

Poor GRISAR, whose death has recently been recorded, left six unfinished operas—"Riquet a la Houppe," "Les Contes Bleus," "Oncle Salomon," "Parapluie," "Rigolo," and "Afraja." The *impresarii* who rejected these works during his lifetime, are now vieing with each other to bestow posthumous honors upon them.

"La Petite Pologne," a drama by MM. LAMBERT THIBOUST and ERNEST BLUM, produced at the Paris Gaite about ten years ago—has been revived at the same house. It is a gloomy drama of convict life. M. PERRY resumes in it a *rôle* of a felon, in which he formerly obtained celebrity.

The gossips of the London *coulisses* say that Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. BOUCICAULT are united, and that the future fortunes of four theatres will be soon in their hands.

Two musical *fêtes* are to take place at Bonn in 1870, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN. The grand court of the university will be transformed into a concert-room, with seats for 3,000 auditors.

There was to be a congress of musicians (ein Musikertag) at Leipsic, on the 11th and 12th instant, at which many important artistic questions are to be brought forward. Musicians of every description are invited to attend, and to join, either personally or by letter, in the debates.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

The Road to Verona—Scenes About the City—En Route for the Tyrol—Picturesque Sites—The City of Botzen—Environs of Innsbruck.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INNSBRUCK, Friday, May 28, 1869.

The approach to Verona is very striking, both from the beauty of the scenery and the remarkable series of fortifications with which it is protected. Detached forts have been built upon every spot of high ground commanding or threatening the city, which with its high walls with their many-pointed towers and different shaped bastions, presents every appearance of a formidable stronghold. Many of the fortifications are of very ancient date, and they have been repaired and added to through successive ages, till now, with all the modern improvements which engineering skill could suggest, the city would seem to be almost impregnable. With its beautiful situation, its long and wide streets, and its souvenirs of the Middle Ages, there is an imposing air about Verona. Of very ancient origin, there are some remarkable ruins or traces of ruins to be seen, the most interesting being the Ampitheatre, the interior of which is well preserved, though dating from the same era as the Roman Coliseum. Built of marble, with good solid foundations, it was calculated to hold 22,000 spectators; and, during the famous *fêtes* which were held here in honor of FRANCIS I., double that number of people found place within its spacious inclosure. In the *Piazza dei Signori* are the old palaces of the renowned SCALIGERS, for so long a time the rulers of Verona, now used as Government offices. One of them is ornamented with statues of celebrated Romans, claimed as natives of the city, such as PLINY the younger, CORNELIUS NEPOS—whom all beginners of Latin will not forget—and CATULLUS, the delight of mature students. In the centre of the piazza is a colossal statue of DANTE, who found, in his day of trouble, protection and a home at the Court of "Can Grande," or the Great Dog, as the then ruler of Verona, FRANCESCA SCALIGER, was curiously nicknamed.

But a short distance off are the tombs of this famous family in a small churchyard encircled by a trellis-work iron railing. The tombs are of white marble. Some of them are three and four stories—the finest being that of Can Signorio, the brother of Can Grande II., whom he murdered while riding on horseback through the streets, in order to obtain his place as chief ruler. Fifteen years after he assassinated his younger brother, that the Government might be continued by his own sons; and then, as he was about to die, occupied himself with the plan of this elaborate and handsome monument.

It was in reference to these and other murders that PETRARCH compared Verona to Acteon devoured by his own dogs! The Castel Vecchio, a grand battlemented building, now used as an arsenal, and the adjoining bridge over the Adige, which is also turreted and battlemented, and with one of its arches of over 160 feet in span, were both built by this amiable brother, and still remain among the most striking objects of the city. Of churches there are over fifty. The Duomo, built upon the site and with the materials of a temple to Minerva, is credited to CHARLEMAGNE; and behind the columns which support the porch are the statues of ROLAND and OLIVER, the former holding in his hand his wonderful sword with its name, Du-rin-dar-da, engraved on the blade. His brother Paladin is armed with an immense bludgeon, to which a ball is attached by a chain; and both of them carried shields which protected most of their persons. There are inside some rich chapels and a few striking monuments, but of paintings the only really interesting or attractive one which remains is an Assumption by TITIAN, not in the best style of that great master, but still very beautiful.

With American or English visitors, Verona and SHAKESPEARE are, of course, especially associated. JULIET's red marble tomb is pointed out to all travelers, and though known for many years as a bath or washing trough, is now regarded by all who have sufficient faith, with sentimental reverence. The Capulet house, too, at present an inferior inn, is also shown, the balcony from which the loving JULIET uttered, and received in return, those ardent protestations and avowals of a sudden, but overwhelming affection, being in the fifth story! But true love laughs at all obstacles, and even with such space dividing them, the lovers made themselves understood, and so were tempted to their tragical end.

There are many pleasant excursions from the city, upon leaving which the traveler has his choice of the railroads to Milan, to Venice, or to the Tyrol, and time permitting, he should try them all.

From Verona to the Tyrol is now an easy journey, the railroad being finished over the Brenner, the lowest of the Alpine passes, and open all through the year. Leaving Verona at 2 in the afternoon, we reached Innsbruck by a little after 11, the railroad being exceedingly well built, well guarded and carefully managed. At intervals of two or three hundred yards were pretty little stone station houses, and in every instance the guards were at their posts as the cars passed. The country during the first part of the journey was flat and fertile. Soon after crossing the Adige we passed Custozza, the scene of the defeat of the Italians by the Austrians in 1866; and a little further on the village of Rivoli, where the NAPOLEON gained one of his earliest and most brilliant victories. The route enters here a narrow valley five miles in length, with high precipitous rocks on both sides, leaving but scant space for the bed of the river, for the old post road, and for the railway, which is built parallel with it. To command this pass the Austrians erected three or four formidable looking forts, and beyond them was a singularly placed convent, built upon the face of a steep rock, access to which can only be obtained from below by steps cut in the rock, and from above by ropes over a quarter of a mile long, by no means a convenient place to drop into for an afternoon's visit. As we entered the Tyrol, the scenery became more and more picturesque and interesting, the railroad crossing and recrossing the river, passing old castles, at times neat and prosperous looking villages, through narrow defiles each in former times the scene of some obstinate battle, skirting the long mountain range, the highest point of which, Monte Baldo, separates the Valley of the Adige from the beautiful Lago di Garda, till Trent was reached, the most thriving and beautifully-situated city of the Italian Tyrol, and the place where the last great Council of the Roman Catholic Church, in 1545, was held. This gathering of the faithful embraced seven Cardinals, three Patriarchs, thirty-three Archbishops, two hundred and thirty-five Bishops, seven Abbots, seven heads of orders and one hundred and forty-six professors of theology—all of whom figure in a curious painting which still remains in the red marble church where they held their protracted sessions, which extended over a space of eight years! A pleasant prospect for the brethren who are called upon to meet at Rome on the 8th of next December, and who are expected to settle, among other disputed questions, the knotty points of the temporal power and the infallibility of the Pope. Silk and wine are the present chief productions of this imposing-looking city, still, as of old, encircled by embattled walls and with many lofty towers, which, with the fine mountains all around, give it an exceedingly attractive and picturesque appearance. After leaving Trent, a bridge of more than 3,000 feet in length, crosses the Avisio River, and the railway passes through a flat country, with occasional conical rocks, succeeded by a limestone range, which, as we neared Botzen gave place to the Porphyry Mountains and the Dolomite Peaks, constituting so striking a portion of the scenery. Here, sterile, steep, with clefts innumerable, with their sharp peaks and serrated ridges, their extraordinary and varying shapes, their peculiar white color, their entire absence of vegetation, rising many thousand feet toward the skies—these Dolomite Mountains are unlike any other of the Alps, and have a grandeur of their own which is really sublime. The Rosengarten and the Lang Kofel in particular will strike even the traveler fresh from all the wonders of Switzerland with a mixed feeling of admiration and awe.

Botzen—before arriving at which we crossed the Eisach, a rushing mountain stream which pours its waters into the Adige—is a flourishing city, surrounded by a fertile country in which the fig, lemon, olive, pomegranite and mulberry all thrive, with luxurious gardens and vineyards on all sides, and little villages everywhere crowning the surrounding porphyry heights. From Botzen the mountains close in upon the railway, which runs through very narrow defiles again, till we reached Klausen, a pretty little place with but one street, shut in between the river on one side and high hills on the other, upon one projecting point of which, 700 feet high, is an old nunnery, built, according to tradition, upon the site of a temple to Isis, and from which a nun threw herself rather than fall into the hands of the French soldiers. Beyond Klausen are deep gorges, in which the heroes of the Tyrol, SPECHBACHER and HOFER, fought and whipped their foreign invaders. At Brenner we reached the highest point of the route, 4,800 feet above the sea, and from here the descent began; the Eisach, changing its name to the Sill, running north instead of south, and being crossed several times by the railroad over fine bridges which span the different ravines, and are very good specimens of engineering skill. It is an easy and rapid journey to Innsbruck, the space between the mountains expanding into fertile meadows and thick woods, the different greens contrasting strongly with the snow-clad peaks which are here from 7,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea level. Innsbruck—so called from the bridge crossing the Inn by which this capital of the Tyrol is reached—is situated on the bank of the river, over 1,800 feet above the sea, in the middle of an extensive, well-cultivated plain, bounded on all sides by snow-crowned mountains from 6,000 to 8,000 feet high, which, though some miles off, seem literally to wall in and overhang the city. A more beautiful position can hardly be imagined. In the main square, just opposite our capital hotel, Hotel d'Autriche, is the statue of St. Anna, a tall red marble column resting on a square base, with angels and priests of life size singing pæans, commemorating at once the defeat of the enemies of Bavaria, and the cessation at this spot of the plague through the miraculous interposition of this tutelar saint of the city. At her feet is the Crescent, as in MURILLO's famous picture of the Immaculate Conception.

The public building of most interest is the Franciscan or Court Church in which are the magnificent tomb of MAXIMILIAN, the marble statue of HOFER, the Tyrolese hero in the war of NAPOLEON of 1809, and the silver chapel, so called from the Virgin of full size being of solid silver, and the ornaments of the altar of like material. On the sides and ends of this square marble tomb, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Emperor, are represented in Carrara marble, admirably carved, some twenty-four pictures, so to call them, of various scenes in his life. These are each about thirty inches long and twenty high, cut into the marble, elaborately sculptured, men, women, horses, arms, buildings, in bold relief, and finished with all the delicacy of the finest tracery work. On each side of the main aisle of the church is a row of colossal bronze statues, many of them with rich and elaborate armor, representing noted members of the House of HAPSBURG, together with King CLOVIS of France, THEODRIC, King of the Goths; ARTHUR, King of England; CHARLES "the Bold," Duke of Burgundy; MARY of Burgundy and GODFREY of Bouillon. There are twenty eight other figures, fourteen on each side, modeled and cast in the sixteenth century. Their size, elaborate workmanship and careful costumes making them altogether an imposing sight. The statue of HOFER, of white marble, is solid, enduring, and like that of the peasant HAR, who was basely murdered by a French Court-martial at Mantua after he was made prisoner. He is represented in the Tyrolese costume with his rifle over his shoulder, and an unfurled flag in one hand. His body was placed between those of his brother heroes, SPECHBACHER and HASPINGER, in a grave near the entrance of the church: and opposite is a monument to the gallant peasants who fell fighting in defence of their fatherland. The silver chapel was built by FERDINAND II., Archduke of Austria, as a mausoleum for himself and his beautiful wife, PHILIPPINA WELSER, who was of inferior birth, and for many years not recognized by her husband's father, the Emperor FERDINAND. Her virtues and exceeding loveliness finally overcame all opposition, and she lived happily with her husband to a good old age, leaving behind at her death a name which is still, after the lapse of three centuries, held in grateful veneration. One of the pleasantest among the many pretty drives round Innsbruck is to the Schloss Ambras, an old castle figuring in the chronicles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but which was reconstructed in the sixteenth century by the Archduke FERDINAND, and given to the beautiful PHILIPPINA. It is an extensive building—rich in carved and inlaid cabinets—the floors, sides, and ceilings of the rooms all handsomely paneled in wood—with many of the curious old porcelain stoves which are so peculiar to Germany—surrounded by handsome gardens and prettily laid out grounds—and stands upon the side of a mountain, the Lanzerkopf, 2,000 feet high, with a view from its battlements embracing the grand scenery of the Valley of the Inn, smiling with luxuriant vegetation, dotted all over with little villages, and the two large towns of Innsbruck and Halle. It was the favorite Summer residence of the beautiful PHILIPPINA, afterward used as a military hospital, then converted into barracks, but now, though not occupied for many years, in a state of good repair and under the charge of a [illegible] old keeper, who discourses in fluent, if not in polished, German, to all visitors of the virtues and charms of its former fair mistress. All the drives around Innsbruck, however, are really grand, for the valley of the Inn is shut in on every side apparently by the lofty Tyrol mountains. Thousands of acres of the beautiful plain are devoted to the cultivation of Indian corn, the stalks being used for fodder, and the corn for bread by the toiling classes. Judging from the aspect of the fields, it must be the chief cereal product of this part of the valley, and as we drove along we passed men and women working together with the hoe—for in Germany, as in Italy, both sexes contribute their share toward the culture of the soil. We crossed the Inn, at this season quite a broad and rapid river, over a handsome suspension bridge, and ascending one of the neighboring heights, passed the Castle of Weiherburg, a favorite hunting-seat of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, beautifully situated on the opposite side of the valley from the Schloss Ambras, so that we had the view from both points, and it would be hard to find anywhere a lovelier panorama. Innsbruck was attractive in every way, and we shall leave with regret, taking the railroad for Munich. K.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

Stormy Scenes in Parliament—A Close of the Session Counseled—The Vote on the Tobacco Contract—Promised Investigation—Recent Disturbances—News from France—The Sales of Ecclesiastical Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

In the Italian Parliament the past week has been one of continued storm. Indeed, on Friday last, the overcharged elements broke into a hurricane. A journal of the 13th says:

"The session of yesterday was a succession of scandals, unless one may unite and confound the whole proceedings into one great general scandal. * * * * We are now persuaded that the actual session cannot be prolonged without producing, as its only fruit, a ferocious and implacable struggle of parties and of persons. The best that can be done is to close Parliament as soon as possible, and send the Deputies to their homes to regain their temper, and calm themselves in the life of the country; for certain it is that the country is profoundly disgusted with what is taking place in the Palazzo Vecchio. It would be vain to hope, with the actual state of feeling in the Chamber, for a calm and mature discussion of the financial measures, the conventions with the railroads, and the proposals made by the Ministry. It would be vain for the Government to hope for an efficacious support in the face of conspiracies, and the plots with which public order is threatened. The session closed, perhaps to the fury of passions might succeed a degree of tranquillity, and a just sense of duty mitigate the intensity of personal rancor. In the vacation all might meditate upon the evil done, and the truth uttered by one of the members when he said that in the Chamber, more than elsewhere, the struggles of parties, eager to destroy each other, were doing their best to destroy the country. Solemn words, but too much justified by the facts of the situation."

Such is the language of the *Nazione*, which loses no opportunity to cast reproach upon the Republic, and finds in monarchy the only perfect system of government. In this place it is hardly graceful to mention the fact that the editor of this paper, Signor BRENNA, is one of the Deputies distinctly charged with having accepted a bribe in the tobacco affair. There are several editors who are conspicuous members of the Chamber, and it is sometimes the case that their friends or enemies contrive to get them into hot water. Thus, in the violent discussion the other day, Signor BONGHI, the editor of *La Perseveranza*, of Milan, in his speech defended his paper against the charge of traducing its political opponents. The Deputy NICOTERA would not accept the negation of his foeman, but from his seat repeatedly gave to him the lie—*voi mentite, voi mentite!* I do not know whether in times past these elegancies of parliamentary debate have been common, but it is the first time that I have known them to form part of the record of the proceedings of the Chamber. It serves to show how high party heat has raised the mercury of feeling.

The result of all this strife, but probably not its conclusion, is that an inquest is to be held upon the conduct of members in voting the tobacco contract. A commission of nine members has been named, and their work is to begin at once. It was with the greatest reluctance that the most worthy President of the Chamber, Signor MARI, accepted the responsibility of composing this committee, and only yielded when the Deputies insisted by a unanimous vote of confidence in the impartiality of the presiding officer. Amid the general strife, it is pleasant to hear but one voice raised in laud of the character and virtues of a man in public position.

Thus, while so much remains to be done, the voices of influential journals are given in favor of closing the session. The moderate and sensible *Opinione* joins the *Nazione* in recommending the remedy of abstinence for the violent maladies which disturb the system. A journal of neutral politics very well says: "Thanks to the irresolution of the majority, to its lack of cohesion and fixed purpose, we see our finances condemned for a long time still to a wasting consumption, various economies adjourned, and divers urgent reforms postponed for an indefinite period. It cannot be said that the Opposition is responsible for those ills; it has only done its ordinary work. The real responsibility must be attributed to the majority—to its timidity, and the vague fear which makes it accept the attacks of its adversaries, and to the want of reflection of some of its members, who have exhausted their *rôle*. It is here that the evil lies, and here that the deep responsibility rests. The Opposition is only strong in the weakness which it is able to produce in the conduct of the Government party."

Such is a view of the situation presented by organs of opinion here. But in this eagerness of half-official authority to have the present session of Parliament ended, a suspicion finds its origin. The question is raised whether, with the close of the session, the labor which the Commission of Inquest is appointed to do will not fall to the ground. The fundamental law makes provision for the limitation of legislative action in certain cases, and this one may possibly be found within its scope. Meanwhile, the interest of the public to know what the evidence is against the accused parties contained in the sealed documents which the Deputy LOBBIA is to hand to the Commissioners, knows no abatement.

RECENT DISTURBANCES.

I have omitted to speak latterly of the disturbances which took place at Parma on Constitution Day, the 6th of the present month. The newspapers have made so much of these disloyal demonstrations that they have been raised to the rank of a certain respectability. They have even been set down as worthy of being considered a supplement to the conspiracy of six weeks back, and the recent French inquietude accepted in a Republican sense. Cries were heard of down with the King, down with the *statuto*, and up with MAZZINI, GARIBALDI, and a new order of things. Monarchical countries have not quite yet seen the end of their troubles, and the Revolution, in Italy at least, has not yet closed its eyelids for its last repose. It concerns those who are the guardians of the present order of things to extricate the machine from many a new hitch, and to resist many a rude shock.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

A lively interest is felt here in the course events are taking in France. For the Conservative Party the Emperor is the main-stay, and by the men of action his fall from power is prayed and labored for with a zeal so devout as to come near fanaticism. No one knows whether these flood-gates would be strong enough to resist the torrent, if it should once break loose. But the "intelligent observer" is hardly prepared yet to witness the long-expected European cataclysm.

The naming of General FLEURY to succeed the Baron MALARET as French Minister at Florence, has awakened a certain amount of speculation in the newspapers. What is its special significance, they all ask. Is the policy as regards the military occupation of Rome to be changed; has it reference to the good understanding, in view of the immediate future of Europe, between France, Italy and Austria; or is the promoter of the *coup d'état* coming to teach the Italian King and Ministry how to rule a State? This correspondent has never been a believer in the intention of the French Emperor to change, except very deliberately, his military policy toward Rome. But certain present signs seem to indicate a purpose of reviving, on certain conditions, or with certain new advantages to be obtained, the policy of the September Convention.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY SALES.

A report is made of the sales effected within the past few days of ecclesiastical property. These have amounted to something more than two millions of francs. More than one-half of the sales have been made in the town of Ancona, where recently the transfer of this kind of property has been going on upon a large scale, and the mine is yet far from being exhausted. The Church people gnash their teeth in silent rage, but they have not the power to lift a finger in opposition to what they consider an unrighteous spoliation. The work goes on without conscientious scruple or pang. ANGELICO.

LONG BRANCH.

Charming Weather on the Beach—A Week Without a Cloud—Splendid Bathing—Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, July 9, 1869.

Summer after Summer this beautiful seaside city grows more bright with the gay color and display of human life, and still retains its own green loveliness and freshness. Its clear, life-breathing air blows freshly across spreading field and rolling ocean, and through the long corridors of the great hotels. Its dashing surf, in whose bubbles dwell an exhilaration more healthful and joyous than in sparkling wine, makes ceaseless music on the shining sands. As I sit here by my open window on one of these delicious days—more June-like than June's own days in the crowded town—the roar of the ocean sounds in my ears more enchanting harmonies than any that ever were evoked from instruments in human hands, for the musician who plays upon this mighty organ is among masters Master. The music lulls the excited nerves to restfulness, soothes the tired brain, incites to dreamy gazing and drowsy languor. The sun shines with ruddy splendor on land and sea; the wide green lawn spreads its velvet carpet, and children play in one long holiday.

A fagged and jaded worker, brain-weary with the incessant toil of the pen, freed for a few weeks from the harness and turned out to browse on green things in the country, my thoughts turn compassionately to my brethren still cooped in close city quarters—my brave brethren, who in their bondage make merry with their chains, in joyous pretence that there is no place like the town for solid Summer comfort. God save you, merry gentlemen! I wish you could sit here by my side, and look out upon the scene which my eyes rest on—*rest*, in very truth. Upon the wide green lawn the dark shadow of the huge hotel is outlined with a distinctness as of photographic art; the square lines of roof and sides, the shadow of the cupola, the shadow of the flagstaff, the shadow of the flag, fluttering and rippling along the spot of sward. On the long shaded piazza groups are sitting, reading companionable books, from whose pages they lift their eyes now and then to dwell a moment on the landscape—or chatting pleasantly and quietly in undertones which mingle softly with the wave's music. Yonder across the lawn strolls a fair maid in green silk robe and broad-brimmed sheltering hat, a frisky little black dog trotting at her heels with quivering joyful tail. A group of pretty children are driving their croquet balls about among the painted wickets, with silks, hat-ribbons and waving hair fluttering in the wind. A gay pagoda, with frescoed roof and sides, peopled with cane-seat chairs and crowned with a flagstaff, stands idly waiting for the band of musicians to whose use it is consecrated in the coming afternoons. Separated by innumerable brown pickets from the green of the lawn, the white and yellow of the shell-road lies—white in the middle part with the dust of myriad shells, trampled by horses' hoofs; yellow on the sides against the fence with the virgin soil of New-Jersey. A plain white fence of boards beyond shuts off the shell-road from the bluffs, whose green sward is adorned with graceful summer-houses where groups sit and look out seaward by the hour; and utilized with the whitewashed house where SAM, the bathing master, holds his court in the hours when relieved from duty on the beach. His house, too, has its flagstaff, and from it the Stars and Stripes stream steadily on the strong breeze; for SAM is a true patriot, and throughout the season his flag is there. But, though patriotic, SAM is not warlike; his breast is ever ready to do battle with wind and wave, but his nature is as gentle as the dove's, and loves not bloodshed, and every day, at 10 o'clock or thereabouts, he hangs out a white flag as who should say, "Let us have peace." To the flippant and superficial observer this white flag symbolizes, it is true, the arrival of the bathing hour merely, but I, who know SAM's secret heart, know that he shows the white flag as a token of his love of peace and amity.

And beyond the green line of bluff rolls the deep sea, the never-quiet sea, its dark waves breaking into unnumbered white-caps as far as eye can reach, its booming surf thundering and swashing up the long reaches of dazzling white sand. The snowy sails of a score of ships are in sight this moment; and as the hours slip on they glide away like ghosts into the dim distance, as other ships grow out of the far-off haze and sail away again in their turn.

I have been here a week; it has been a week without a cloud. The sun has shone brightly every day from his rising to his setting; but the breezes have so tempered his rays that it has been always cool. The nights have no heat; they woo to refreshing sleep; and the mornings wake us with streams of glory. The bathing hour finds the beach enlivened with merry groups, chiefly of ladies and children, and the water is of that temperature which puts one's blood in a ruddy glow at the first plunge. The scene upon the beach strikes me with as keen a sense of jolly ludicrousness and happy ridiculousness as when I first beheld it. What awkward animals we humans are when we venture out of our natural element into the element of the fish! The change of manner which the loveliest of her sex undergoes as she tumbles into the surf is a study for a philosopher. She has an air of dignity in spite of her bifurcated garments as she walks down to the water's edge; there is something of genteel exclusiveness in her mien, in spite of her naked white feet which mincingly go uncovered across the sands; an air of "Keep a respectful distance, please; I am a society lady," hangs about her in spite of her coarse straw hat tied over her ears with a red rag. And presently she is in the surf; a big wave sends her sprawling quadrupedally; she scrambles to her feet, half choked with the salt water which has rushed into eyes, ears and nose, clutches frantically at anybody who may be within reach, and grins familiarly to the whole assembly.

Now, here comes a big dog trotting across the sands, scorning conventionalities. "Ponto" is unfashionable. He wears the same suit on the beach at Long Branch that he does at home at Farmer Scroggins'. He braves public opinion in the matter of toilet, and, without troubling SAM for a bathing-dress, or occupying himself about towels, coolly runs into the water to take his morning bath with the rest of us. "Ponto" swims like a fish, you see, while men and women of thrice his age are floundering about, catching frantically at the protecting rope which runs out from shore, and gasping desperately for breath at every rush of the foaming wave-wall.

The general aspect of Long Banch is growing more gay and enlivening as regards humanity each day. The hotels are rapidly getting into that condition when new-comers will find themselves colonized on the parlor floors. The Metropolitan, the Mansion, the Stetson and the Continental are the leading hotels fronting upon the beach, and already they are peopled with wealth and fashion. The Mansion, I am told, has not a room disengaged, and the Stetson is nearly in the same condition. Those immense establishments, the Metropolitan and the Continental, are from their very vastness less rapidly filled, and new-comers will probably find good accommodations there for some days to come. The ball season has already been formally inaugurated with "grand hops," which might easily have been much grander; but the ball which is to be given this evening at the Stetson House, in honor of the officers of the Army of the Gulf, will no doubt be characterized by genuine height-of-the-season brilliance. I was at their reunion last evening, and it was indeed a brilliant assemblage. The gallant old sea-dog FARRAGUT presided, with a gentle grace of bearing quite destructive to one's preconceived opinions of sea-dog manners. Little PHIL SHERIDAN brushed about the corridors in company with FRANK BLAIR, whose fire-red face and rather undignified demeanor were conspicuous. And numberless gentlemen of valor and renown, who cheered or were cheered, gave toasts or were toasted, helped to make up a company which gives promise of a genuine crush tonight. WIRT.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

The Will of the Late John Clarke, of Northampton, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 10.

The will of the late JOHN CLARKE, of Northampton, has been opened and placed on file at the Probate office in Northampton. His property is valued at about $200,000, and after giving a little over $30,000 to his relatives, he bequeaths $10,000 to various charitable institutions, $40,000 to the public library and for the erection of a hall, and about $120,000 to the Clarke Institution for the deaf and dumb. The latter is to be placed at interest and kept until it reaches the sum of $200,000, when it is to be paid over to the Clarke Institution, providing the trustees have not, and will not purchase, any part of the land or building owned by L. J. DUDLEY, and now occupied by the school. In case they purchase Mr. DUDLEY'S premises, then the $200,000 shall be paid over to his next of kin, to be divided in accordance with the law regulating the distribution of intestate personal estate.

The several bequests and the order in which they are named in the will are as follows: American Bible Society of New-York, $2,000; Seaman's Friend Societies of New-York and Boston, $1,000 each; American Tract Society of New-York, $1,000; town of Northampton, $2,000, the income of which is to be applied in aiding the worthy poor not in the Almshouse; for the improvement of the Northampton cemetery, $2,000; for the benefit of the library of the Northampton Young Men's Institute, $2,000; ANN J. RICHARDSON, of Hadley, wife of ANSEL W. RICHARDSON, for long and faithful service in his family, $500; MARIA HOUGHTON, his housekeeper, $500; and her sister, ELIZABETH HOUGHTON, $100; Judge FRANCIS H. DEWEY, of Worcester, his son-in-law, the homestead occupied by Judge DEWEY, in Worcester; JOHN CLARKE DEWEY, son of Judge DEWEY, his gold watch; from the estate of his late brother, EDWARD CLARKE, left him by will, to become his on decease of the widow of his brother, $1,000 to the Episcopal Church; the rest to be divided equally among the Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist societies, these bequests amounting to about $10,000; to his nephews and nieces, children of his deceased brother, CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, $4,000 to ROBERT L. CLARKE, $4,000 to CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, $5,000 each to JULIA and SARAH W. CLARKE, $4,000 to HARRIET B. HOWE, wife of JAMES W. HOWE, of Boston; $100 to HELEN M. APTHORP, wife of H. O. APTHORP; $600 each to WILLIAM B. and LOUISA W. CLARKE, children of his deceased nephew, AUGUSTUS CLARKE; to his brother RICHARD CLARKE, of Chesterfield, $1,000; to RICHARD'S son, Rev. EDWARD CLARKE, $4,000; to his brother SAMUEL CLARKE, of Ohio, $500; to SAMUEL'S children, MARY, JOHN and COBB S. CLARKE, $200 each; and $500 to KATE PHILLIPS BLAKE, daughter of his late niece. To the relatives of his deceased wife he gave the following sums: His brother-in-law ELISHA GRAVES, and nephews JOHN B. GRAVES and ROBERT B. GRAVES, $100 each; ELIZA, wife of CHESTER HOUSTON, SARAH and MARY CHILDS, daughters of HENRY CHILDS, $100 each; CHARLOTTE E., WILLIAM and CATHERINE L., children of the late WILLIAM GRAVES, $100 each; NANCY M., MARY S. and EMELINE J., children of MARTIN B. GRAVES, $100 each; also $100 each to his cousin, Captain FRED. W. CLARKE, and his workman, THOMAS EDWARDS. His clothing he gave to HENRY B. GRAVES; $40,000 to the town of Northampton for the benefit of the public library and for the erection of a hall. The remainder of his property to three trustees, to be held by them until it reaches the value in gold coin of $200,000, when it shall be paid over to the Clarke Institution, under the restrictions named above. OSMYON BAKER, J. H. BUTLER and WILLIAM ALLEN are named in the will as executors and trustees. They are not to be compelled to give bonds, and each is only accountable for his own acts.

The will was made March 13, 1867, but two codicils were afterward made and attached, bearing date of Feb. 1 and Feb. 10, 1869, changing in part the several bequests. Mr. CLARKE originally contemplated giving all but about $30,000 of his property to the Clarke Institute, six years after his death, in case the Commonwealth had not established an institution of the same nature in another part of the State; but other questions arising his plan was changed. He was greatly dissatisfied with the present location of the school, and in his bequest he has effectually guarded against its becoming permanent, and, of course, the matter of location will be waived for such a handsome donation as $200,000. The will was drawn by WILLIAM ALLEN and makes provisions for paying the trustees for their labor in settling the estate and taking charge of the funds until paid over to the institute.

EVERETT AND CHOATE.

How They Prepared and Delivered their Public Addresses.

A correspondent who had a conversation with the late EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, while on a journey from Cleveland to Buffalo, says:

He gave me an interesting page from his history, connected with his addresses. He said that from the earliest start he had been accustomed to commit to memory his speeches. In writing an address he wrote a page, and then committed it. If he was about to visit a place where there was the least probability of his making an address or speaking, he would search for some historic event or matter of local interest, write and commit. If he was called to speak unawares, he put his thoughts down immediately after his return home, and wrote out a speech such as he would have liked to have delivered. When he was settled in Brattle-street Church, Boston, he was a mere stripling. He resolved to read nothing, but to prepare his sermons with great care and commit them. Some of the elder members of his flock were made nervous by his temerity. Seeing a mere lad stand up in the pulpit without a scrap of paper before him, filled them with alarm lest he should break down, and thus destroy all their enjoyment. Mr. EVERETT was requested to take notes with him into the pulpit. Wishing to accommodate his friends, and resolute in his purpose not to read his sermons, he compromised the matter. He took into the pulpit a sermon he was not preaching, and occasionally turning over the leaves, quieted the nerves of his anxious friends. Under this constant and severe discipline, his memory became as tenacious, as supple, and as obedient as the fingers of a well-trained organist. The reading of a lecture or sermon twice enabled him to commit it perfectly. He regarded the time when he gave his celebrated Phi Beta oration in the presence of Lafayette, as that when he stood on the summit of success as an orator.

THE MEMORY OF MR. CHOATE.

The strength of Mr. CHOATE'S memory was one of the most remarkable things about that remarkable man. He not only read everything, but he remembered everything he read. He knew where the book was in which the desired information was to be found, the very page, and the precise location of the book in the library where it happened to be. While trying the celebrated sewing-machine case before Judge WOODBURY, I heard him request a friend to go to the Athenæum, and get him a volume of a set published by CHAMBERS. The article he wanted was on the manufacture of silk. He described the set, the room in which it was kept, and the very spot in the library where it could be found. He wrote down nearly everything in a case that he could. The act of writing fastened the thing in his memory, and it was ready for instant use. In the trial of a cause he kept two sets of notes—one the testimony, the other a digest and the argument. He was ready to argue a case the moment the testimony closed. His memory enabled him to talk on any subject introduced. He was at home on the Black Letter Law, knew familiarly the intricate English law of entail, and could discuss the laws of any nation as intelligibly as he could a common act of assault and battery. I walked with him from the Courthouse on Saturday previous to the delivery of his celebrated eulogy on WEBSTER, before Dartmouth College. He had been all the week before the United States Court conducting an intricate trial, the heat like that of a tropical climate. We went into the barber's shop under the Bromfield House, for he said: "I must be shampooed daily, or I should die." The eulogy on WEBSTER, I think, was to be delivered on Tuesday. This was Saturday, and the intervening Monday was to be consumed in the journey to Hanover. I said to him: "Of course your eulogy on WEBSTER is completed." He drew himself up to his full height, and laying his hand gently on my shoulder, he said: "MR. ——, as I live, not a word of that eulogy is written." Yet it was delivered as announced—delivered without notes, fully written out and committed in the writing. I knew one instance in which he completed his lecture at the office a short time before the train started that was to carry him to his appointment. He left the manuscript on his desk, and gave the lecture, he said, as near *verbatim* as he desired to; and that without a scrap before him. He was very careful of the wording of his motions before the higher Courts. His phraseology was always peculiar. Having written his motion of a scrap or paper, he usually crumpled it in his hand and threw it on the floor as he arose to address the [illegible]. I have frequently picked up these jottings, and some of them I have to this day.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

The Great Changes Wrought in a Few Years—The Model Newspaper To-day.

From the San Francisco Alta California, June 22.

To compare a copy of an American newspaper with an issue of a New-York or Boston journal of the year 1800, would call up a smile at the staleness of the news which would appear in the venerable sheet as compared with that of 1869, as well as at the turgid and heavy Johnsonian style of its editorial comment. The days of the slowly elaborated newspaper are long since passed away, and with them have gone the occasion and the opportunity for such editorial articles as were written by some of the old demigods of American journalism. Whether it be for the worse or not, the times have changed and men have changed with them, since WILLIAM WIRT, JOHN HOLMES and DANIEL WEBSTER wrote leaders for the *National Intelligencer*, and the stately periods of President QUINCY and tremendous sentences of RUFUS CHOATE graced the columns of the Boston *Courier*. The fresh, crisp editorial articles of such men as CONGDON, PARKE GODWIN, EDWARD HALE, and the late HENRY J. RAYMOND belong to a very different school of writing from that which prevailed thirty or forty years ago. The change, however, has been so gradual as to be almost unnoticed, and old-school readers, who have dim but regretful remembrances of the long and dignified essays which formerly constituted the *pièce de résistance* of the daily newspapers, smile complacently on the quips and cranks which sparkle in the columns of the New-York daily Press. The editorial fun of the *World* or *Tribune* would have horrified the readers of the *Courier & Enquirer* or the *Commercial Advertiser* a few years ago; and the slow coaches which have even been left far behind by the live papers of New-York City, mutter something every day or two about "the cap and bells" of the undignified journals whose tone and style are adapted to the popular wants of the times.

How much of this change in the conduct of journalism is attributable to the use of the telegraph, we cannot tell. But telegraphic dispatches require an epigrammatic brevity and conciseness which is fatal to the elegant dignity of the old school of writing. The gentlemen who make up reports for the newspapers of a continent by the glare of a hundred gaslights in the fourth-story office of the New-York Associated Press have no opportunity for rhetorical flourish or literary ornamentation. The age demands short articles and free-and-easy comments on passing events. Men who have only time to run over the telegraphic "headings" of the news will scarcely read the long, laborious essay on Political Economy or the Situation in Europe. In New-York, where we look for the model newspaper of the country, the traditional "leader" is still maintained, though shorn of its fair proportions, and is greatly modified in tone—dignity being sacrificed to attractiveness. Short paragraphs, containing off-hand comments on passing events, were first introduced by the NEW-YORK TIMES, a live newspaper, whose experience was quickly followed by the *Tribune*, in which the paragraphs on men and things were scattered throughout the daily paper, without captions, and were gathered in the tri-weekly and other issues under the head of "Editorial Notes." The TIMES' "Minor Topics" were adopted at once by all the daily papers of any account in New-York, Boston and other Eastern cities, though the papers which imitated them were profuse in their sarcasms on this feature of journalism which had speedily found its way to popular favor.

In California the change from the old style of preparation of editorial articles was much more gradual and recent than in the older States. When the *Alta* conformed to the general usage of other cities, and introduced, in addition to the essay, the short paragraphs in the form of editorial notes on current events, there was a great outcry from the small wits of the Little Pedlingtonian Press of San Francisco, as though one were expected to conduct a newspaper which should please one's contemporaries. People read more books, reviews and magazines than formerly, and the newspaper is relied on as a medium of intelligence concerning passing events rather than an elaborate teacher of the public mind. Explanatory comment is needed, rather than essay exclusively, and other and more carefully prepared publications must take the place of the learned instructor.

STATE LEGISLATION.

Adjournment of the New-Hampshire Legislature—The Principal Business.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire adjourned on Friday morning after a nominal session of twenty-seven actual working days. The whole number of acts passed was one hundred and sixty-two.

The chief bills passed during the session may be summed up thus: Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, suspending for five years all appropriations for military parades and musters; taxing deposits in savings banks one per cent.; granting charters to Rochester and Concord, and Petersburg and Hillsborough Railroads; appropriating $15,000 for buildings for Agricultural College, $10,000 for Insane Asylum, 8,000 for Reform School, $4,000 for Prison repairs, and $500 for preliminary hydrographic survey of the State; creating a State constablery, if approved by popular vote; establishing a State Board of Agriculture; establishing a State Normal School; authorizing a State tax for 1870 of $600,000; joint resolution recommending that surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed on United States pension rolls.

Adjournment of the Connecticut Legislature—What It Has Done.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned yesterday morning. The most important action of the session the Hartford *Courant* sums up thus:

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The defeat of the Parallel Railroad project for a road between Derby and Greenwich on the New-York State line.

Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, biennial elections, &c., for change of capital to Meriden, (the House amended in favor of Hartford,) were all defeated, excepting the latter which passed and is continued. A proposed amendment, striking out the word "white" from the Constitution, was continued to the next session of the General Assembly, when a two-thirds vote will be required to secure submission to the people.

Bill amending the charters of the Connecticut Western, Connecticut Valley, Air-Line and Shepaug Valley Railroads, so as to enable towns to subscribe to the stock of these roads, where a majority vote is obtained, provided the vote is based on a major part of the taxable property of the town—passed.

Hartford Bridge matter—to bring the Company into Court to show cause why there should not be a forfeiture of charter—continued to next session; and bill authorizing towns in Hartford and Tolland Counties to purchase the bridge—passed.

Bill repealing the Usury law, allowing contracts to be made in writing as to the rate of interest, with bills raising the rate to seven per cent.—rejected.

Bill establishing Courts of Common Pleas in Hartford and New-Haven Counties, and another bill providing for an extra term of the Superior Court in Fairfield and New-Haven Counties—passed.

Resolution repealing the law of 1867, which directed the Comptroller not to draw orders in favor of the normal school, (reëstablishing the school;) passed.

Report of Temperance Committee, accompanying bill for the appointment of State Constables, to enforce the Prohibitory law; continued to next session, on the recommendation of the Committee.

Bill changing the Divorce law of the State, providing for divorces only in cases of adultery, lunacy, fraud and separating from bed and board in other cases; continued to next session.

Bill for a general Railroad law; indefinitely postponed.

Bill for the appointment by the Governor of State chemists to analyze intoxicating liquors, under the law against adulteration—passed.

Bills extending time for the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to July 4, 1875; incorporating Derby and Southbury, Rockville and Willimantic, Stafford and Springfield, Farmington Valley, Windsor and Simsbury, Danielson and (Rhode Island) State Line, Suffield and Windsor Locks, Waterbury and Watertown, and Meriden and Cheshire Railroads; authorizing Hartford and New-Haven Road to increase capital stock $3,000,000, and New-Haven and Northampton Road $1,000,000; and authorizing a lease of the New-London Northern Road to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road; also authorizing extension of Naugatuck Road from Winsted to State line; severally passed.

Bills requiring railroad companies to adopt uniform rates of fare; indefinitely postponed.

The Chinese Question in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 28.

The question of calling a mass meeting of citizens to take some measures for the protection of the Chinese who are almost daily arriving by vessels and steamers, has been under the consideration of prominent citizens. On the 23d inst. a printed form with the following heading was distributed in the place where merchants most do congregate:

"We, the undersigned, feeling that the good name of our city and State is suffering on account of the many outrages perpetrated on the helpless and unoffending Chinese who land on our shores, and having a regard for the rights of those who are seeking from foreign lands a home in our midst, hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to see that all who come among us have 'equal and exact justice' done them, and that the laws are faithfully and promptly executed."

Negro Educational Convention.

Some of the colored men in Louisville have published a call for a Kentucky State Educational Convention, to meet in that city on Wednesday next. In their call they say:

"The ways of knowledge have been closed to us; no one has dared to educate us, lest they should incur the penalties of unjust laws. Mind is not the growth of a day or a year, but of centuries. We may be ignorant, but now that our chains are broken and we must stand up and make our way through the world, we ask but an even chance; we only ask that our children may be educated and prepared for the struggle of life. We want them to be intelligent, law-abiding, Christian men and women. We are willing to be taxed; we only ask that the taxes we pay be appropriated for this purpose."

BRIEF NOTES.

ISADORE, the youngest daughter of General ALBERT PIKE, was found dead in her bed at Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday morning. She had retired complaining of nervous headache, and from an empty chloroform bottle found beside her, it is supposed she used it too freely to soothe the pain.

Commencement exercises at Hamilton College begin to-day. President SAMUEL G. BROWN will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon this morning, and Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, D. D., of Philadelphia, will address the Society of Christian Research this evening.

Water is very plenty in Salem, Mass., since the introduction of supplies from Wenham Lake, and the price of milk has been reduced to five cents per quart.

CLARENCE, son of ALF. BURNETT, Esq., lost his right eye by the explosion of a bottle of powder in Cincinnati on the 5th.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th inst. has this curiously-worded paragraph: "Hon. S. R. MALLORY, once Confederate Secretary of the Navy, conferred upon us the courtesy of a visit yesterday. We were gratified to perceive that Mr. MALLORY bore evidence of that elasticity of mind and person which bespeaks success in business, and recuperation from the effects of a trying ordeal."

The Boston *Post* deprecates the seizure of lager-beer in that city, "while the crabbed and corrosive cider of the farmer in the interior, of decidedly vicious tendency in its effect," is exempted by the law.

All the winning centre-board yachts at the Boston sailing regatta, on Monday, were built by JOHN B. HERRESHOFF, the blind man of Bristol.

A woman in Chicago poisoned herself with arsenic, on Monday, because her husband refused to take her and their children to the theatre.

The crickets having overrun Lassen County, Cal., the *Sage Brush* (which is a newspaper) exclaims: "We'll take small-pox, diphtheria or the Chinese plague, but 'no more crickets, if you please, not any.'"

The Presbytery of Alleghany City, Penn., in connection with the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, have deposed and excommunicated Rev. S. R. KERR from the office of the ministry and membership in the Church for some indiscretion unbecoming the dignity of the ministerial function.

It has been discovered, through sad experience, in Massachusetts that it is very mean business to pilfer newspapers from a free reading-room, kept for public benefit by a Young Men's Christian Association.

In addition to the $100,000 left as a residuary legacy to Dartmouth College, the late Judge FLETCHER, of Boston, left the College $10,000, from the interest of which a prize of $500 is to be paid once in two years for the best essay upon the subject of "Conformity to the World by Professing Christians." Judge FLETCHER's legacy is the largest donation ever made to the College.

A deserted wife who called at the office of the Sringfield (Mass.) *Republican* to advertise her faithless spouse brought in his photograph with the earnest request that it be put in the paper, so that everybody might know about it.

During the past few months a large number of vessels have been abandoned on their voyage from Canada to Britain, and others have arrived there only after having suffered serious damage. The Vice-President of the Quebec Board of Trade and the agent for French Lloyds say that most of these disasters were caused by carrying deck loads.

A Mexican paper says: "The Senorita CARLOTA FERRO, who is only sixteen years of age, performs, in Quintupan, the following employments with the greatest exactitude and punctuality, her conduct of them having been highly eulogized by the political chief of the Ninth Canton, when he made an official visit to that point: She is preceptress of the school of that town, and is remarkably successful in the education of young ladies; she is Clerk of the Court and Secretary of the Council, and is remarkable for the admirable order in which she keeps the archives, in the collection of laws, and of all the other business in her charge."

STRIKE OF RAILROAD LABORERS.—The laborers on the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad, who have been receiving $1 75 per day, struck for $2 per day on Thursday. The contractors, instead of acceding to their demand, immediately started a special train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, stopping at the various places along the route, and securing all the unemployed laborers to be found. The train was in this city on Saturday and obtained quite a number of laborers here. We understand that the requisite number of workmen will be easily secured, and that the work will not be materially interrupted.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 5.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON'S Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON'S signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Canarsie and Rockaway.

People are just beginning to realize that they have, almost at their doors, places of Summer resort equal to any in the world. At Canarsie and Rockaway the facilities for bathing, fishing and general enjoyment are unrivaled. If you wish to spend a pleasant day, take the horse-cars at Fulton, Wall or South Ferry for East New-York, thence by steam to Canarsie, where the trains connect with two fine steamers for Rockaway.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

WEBSTER—MANLEY.—At Summit, N. J., on Saturday, July 10, ANDREW S. WEBSTER, of Boston, to CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the late Reuben Manley, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

BOORUM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 10, GEORGE PEASE, son of William B. and Amelia O. Boorum, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 220 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

CRAM.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., JACOB CRAM, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, and his sons-in-law, Dr. J. K. Mason and General J. Watson Webb, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, at 10 A. M.

KANE.—On Saturday, July 10, Mrs. BEULAH W. KANE, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Bucklin, No. 226 West 20th-st., on Monday, July 12, at 2 P. M.

LEE.—On Friday, July 9, at Oscawanna Lake, of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE HAIGHT, infant daughter of Robert P. and Anna M. Lee, aged 13 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 7 Jefferson Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, July 12, without further notice.

LAMOREAUX.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 9, Mrs. SUSAN LAMOREAUX, in the 77th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—At Mount Vernon, of consumption, on Thursday, July 8, KATE A., daughter of Melancton and Adeline Palmer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. H. Lowerre, Jr., No. 217 East [illegible]-st., New-York, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

READ.—At Norwich, Conn., on Friday, July 9, CHARLES HENRY READ, son of George W. Read, of Brooklyn, aged 17 years.

Funeral services on Sunday, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 3 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

SPEAR.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, July 10, F[illegible], only child of Alfred and Mary Spear, aged 3 months.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

TREHAN.—On [illegible], July 9, CHARLOTTE, wife of Richard Trehan.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 311 West [illegible]-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIS.—On Sixth Day, July 9, ELIZABETH U., widow of John R. Willis, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, East 20th-st., on Second Day, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

SILVER PLATE, BONDS AND VALUABLES

received for longer or shorter period by the

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

3d-av., corner 7th-st.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post-Office.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL EMMANUEL CHURCH,

Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, Rector.

Divine service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the School Building, opposite the Court-house, on 57th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

Seats Free. All are Welcome.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

First—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Fifth—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.

Sixth—No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.

Eighth—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Thirteenth—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

Fourteenth—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Sixteenth—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner of 8th-av., 7½ P. M.

Seventeenth—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.

German Services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

Open-Air Services—Houston-st.-square, 4½ P. M.; Clarke-st., near Spring, 4½ P. M.; and Elizabeth-st., near Broome, 4 P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

AT THE HALL OF THE HISTORICAL Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Presbyterian Church services on SABBATH, July 11, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. The congregation of the Presbyterian Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., and this congregation, will worship together in that church on July 18 and the three succeeding Sabbaths.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. HOUGHTON, D.D., Rector.—Summer services: SUNDAYS, Holy Communion at 7 A. M., (also on the last Sunday of the month at the 10½ o'clock service,) morning prayer and sermon at 10½ A. M.; evening prayer at 5 P. M. OTHER DAYS, morning prayer at 7 A. M.; evening prayer at 7 P. M.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER INstitute, Room No. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Grand and Glorious Consummation of the Christian's Hope, and How it is Obtained.* Text—The whole Book of Revelations. A large painting of the millenium will illustrate the sermons. All who love God's truth are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sacramental Services at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catherine and Madison-streets, at 10½ o'clock A.M., and at 7½ o'clock P.M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors, and singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. HENRY V. VOORIS.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday School Union will meet with the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, in Madison-st., corner of Gouverneur, on MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Address—*Teachers' Meetings*, by JOHN W. STEVENS.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

LAY PREACHING.—ADDRESSES BY business men every SUNDAY at 3½ P. M., at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and in 81st-st., near Broadway. Speakers for next Sunday in Broome-st., Messrs. HASTER and WINANS; in 81st-st., GEO. H. HANSELL and others. All are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIety.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Temperance Lodge-Rooms, Hanson Hall, 3d-av., east side, above 128th-st. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians are cordially invited.

ST. AMBROSE FREE CHURCH, CORner of Prince and Thompson sts.—Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Rector, will preach his tenth annual sermon in this Church THIS (Sunday) MORNING. Services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. D. L. MARKS WILL PREACH IN the M. E. Church in John-st., between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. ANDERSON in the evening at 7¾. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

WILL IT BE SO?—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Little Remnant Glorifying God in the Fires*—Isa. xxiv. 13—16.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Public worship in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS. Sabbath School at 9 and 3.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING every SUNDAY at No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock—*Justification*, by J. K. BELLOWS. At 3 o'clock—*Man's Condition Before God*, Elder WM. G. BURNS. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. E. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P.M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; latter service for deaf mutes.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. only.

REV. DR. DUFFIELD, OF PRINCEton, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and the public are invited. Seats all free.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, July 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, July 11, at 10½ o'clock.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. STRONG, of Cleveland, Ohio, Pastor elect of this Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., July 11, at 10½ A. M., and evening at 7½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. J. B. SIMMONS will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th-av., will remain open during July. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

CLOSING SERVICES FOR THE Summer will be held in the French Church du St. Esprit, West 22d-st., next SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117¾	100	Boston W. P....	15¾
150,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅛	100	Adams Express....	59¾
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	121⅛	100	do....	59⅝
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '68..	119⅝	800	do....	59
3,500	do....	119⅝	1,350	Wells-Fargo Ex	25
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	119	100	do....	24¾
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	119⅛	100	do....b30	25
1,500	do....	119⅛	100	do....	24¾
900	do.....small	118⅛	900	do....	24¾
20,000	do.....s3	119⅛	100	do.....b3	25
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small...	117	50	A. M. U. Ex....	40½
			100	do....	40
25,000	do....	117⅝	10	U. S. Ex....	73
180,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	117¾	100	New-York Cen. s3	195¾
60,000	do....b3	117¾	100	do....	195⅝
50,000	do....s3	117⅝	300	do....	195⅝
30,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	108⅛	100	do....c	195⅝
10,000	Tenn.St.6s. x c.	61	200	Harlem R....	143⅛
65,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	56½	1,100	Reading....	93
20,000	do....	56¼	900	Clev. & Pitts. c...	108⅛
10,000	do.....s60	56	200	do....	108⅛
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c..	58	400	do....bet. call	108⅛
50,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	45½	100	Mich. Central....	127⅝
30,000	do....	45½	26	do....	128
30,000	do....	45	800	Lake S. & Mich. S.	109⅝
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94	400	do....	109⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is....	89½	600	do....	109⅝
			400	do....s3	109⅝
7,000	Mo. St. 6s....	87½	500	Chi. & N. W....	80⅝
2,000	Ga. St. 7s....	90	200	do....	80⅝
1,000	N.Y.St 7s,B.L.c	108	100	do....b3	80¾
1,000	N.Y. C. 6s, '83..	92	100	C. & N.W. Pf....	95¼
1,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. Gold bds....	97½	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	116⅜
			300	do....	116⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st. M. ex....	90	10	do....	117
			75	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	75
10,000	Chi., R. I. & P. R. 7s....	93½	200	Mil. & St. P....	76⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	86⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	200	do....	86⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	90½	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	152
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	86	200	do....b30	153
36,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M....	83	100	Ohio & Miss. R....	32⅛
			100	Chic. & Alt....	158
500	Lake S. Div. B..	91	100	do....b60	160
13,000	W.U.T. 7s. bds.	86	30	Del., L. & W. R....	112
25	Bank Commerce..	123¼	225	N. J. C. R....	99
5	Metropolitan B'k.	138	100	C. C. & Ind. C. R.	37⅛
7	Tenth Nat. Bk....	94	100	H. & St. J. P....	119
10	Cent. Nat. Bank..	109	100	Morris & Es. R., bet. call....	89⅛
100	West. U. T....	37⅛			
100	Pacific Mail....	89⅛			

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R..	117⅝	$125,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67,	117¾
21,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c	117⅜	1,500	do....	117¾
			1,500	do....c	117⅝
2,000	do....c	117⅜	3,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C..	108⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn.S.6s,new	55⅞	500	Lake S. & M. S....	108⅝
100,000	do....	55⅝	100	do....b10	109⅛
5,000	do....	55⅝	100	do....c	108⅝
1,500	Ga. St. 6s....	80	11	Ill. Cen....	143
10,000	N. C. St. 6s,new	44⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	108⅝
10,000	do....	44⅝	200	do....	108⅜
60,000	do....	44⅝	200	Chi. & N. W....	80⅝
10,000	do....	44⅝	400	Chi. & R. I....	116⅛
10,000	do....	44	43	New-Jer. C....	100⅜
10,000	do....	43⅝	600	do....	102
30,000	do....	43⅝	200	do....bet. call	102⅛
2,000	Mich So.S.F.B.	99	100	T., W. & W....	73⅛
7	Hanover Bank....	107	100	do....	73
100	Quick. Min. Co..	15⅛	300	Morris & Essex..	89⅛
100	N. Y. C. R....	196⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. b60.	120
100	Hudson R....	165⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R..	32⅛
50	Mich. Central....	129			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail....b3	89⅛	400	Reading....	93⅛
100	Hud. R....	164⅛	200	L. Shore & M. S..	108⅝
100	do....	164⅛	200	Rock Island....	116⅛

SATURDAY, July 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this forenoon from 136 to 135⅜@¾@⅞ ₽ cent. The shipments to Europe by the various steamers of the day proved less by one-half than the sums spoken of on Friday. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the whole week amount to $908,734. The Banks gain in their Specie averages $6,746,645, of which about $2,700,000 is on account of Depositors, and about $4,000,000 July Gold Interest collected for their own account. The Treasury Office paid out during the week $3,382,000 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold, and it received $2,091,000 for Customs. The Banks reduce their Loans $2,943,929, and increase their general line of Deposits $3,267,772, of which $1,965,465 is in Greenbacks.

The reduced terms for money noticed on Friday were further brought down to the uniform rate of 7 ₽cent. per annum, simple currency interest, and the bank return looks as though this rate would not be exceeded next week. The feeling in the Public Funds and the general appearance of firmness in the Railways correspond with this impression. The market closed especially strong for U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s, and firmer on most of the New-York and Western Railways.

In the Afternoon, in the Long Room and on the Sidewalk in front of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	117⅜	117⅞
American Gold Coin	136	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¼	55
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	46½	43½
Louisiana Levee 6s	67½	67
New-York Central	196⅛	196½
Reading Railway	93⅝	93⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	116⅝
Northwest Common	80⅝	81⅛
Northwest Preferred	95	95½
Michigan Southern	109⅝	*105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	151	151
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108⅛	*106¾
Pacific Mail Company	89⅞	89⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86½
St. Paul Common	76¼	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	73½	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
Hudson River	164	165½

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	117⅞	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	117⅞
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	118	5-20 coup., 1868	117¾
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅛	10-40 reg	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	119	10-40 coup	109
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅜	6s Currency	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886	100	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	89⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	82⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	125
Indiana 5 ₽ c.	95	Alabama 8s	92⅛
Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Michigan 7 ₽ c. W. L.	102	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '72	102⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55⅛	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '73	102⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '74	102⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '75	102⅛
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '77	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '78	103
North Carolina 6s	50½	N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, '76	96
North Car. 6s, n. bds	43½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Shoe and Leather	133
Merchants'	127	Corn Exchange	133
Mechanics'	135	Continental	99
America	141	St. Nicholas	115
National	110	Commonwealth	118
Merchants' Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'	132
State of New-York	112	Park	157
Commerce	123⅛	Central National	108
American Exchange	114	First National	220
Chatham	156	Fourth National	101
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	110⅛
Metropolitan	137	Tenth National	94
Nassau	104	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s., r. est.	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	101	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	101
Harlem, 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Mic. Cen. 8 ₽ c. '69-72	126	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Mich. C. 8s, new, 1M. '82	127	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	80
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	98⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Mil. & St Paul 1st M.	90⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	100	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. d.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	80
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	94	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	86
Tol. & W. 1st M.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90	Cent. Pac. Bds.	97⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	92⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	76	Western Union Bds.	86
Tol. & W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81⅛	Cle., P. & Ash. N. B.	90
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	103	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	90⅛
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79	St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	90
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100		
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,183,067; total payments, $3,426,949; balance, $97,209,699. The receipts include, for Customs, $278,000; for Gold Notes, $217,080.

The terms of consolidation between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company and the Buffalo and Erie Company, (formerly Buffalo and State Line,) have been agreed to by the Directors of both Companies, subject to the approval of their Stockholders, who are called, by official advertisement, to meet on Tuesday, Aug. 10, to consider and pass upon the agreement. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Stockholders are to meet at Cleveland; the Buffalo and Erie Stockholders at Buffalo.

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending July 10:

July 6—Steamship Hammonia, Paris, Mexican Dollars	$27,200
July 6—Steamship Hammonia, Paris, Gold Bars	75,500
July 6—Steamship Hammonia, Paris, Silver Bars	23,900
July 6—Steamship Hammonia, Paris, Foreign Coin	34,000
July 7—Steamship Fah Kee, Bermuda, American Silver	27
July 7—Steamship Russia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	64,000
July 8—Steamship Columbia, Havana, American Silver	2,500
July 8—Steamship Deutschland, London, Mexican Dollars	39,635
July 8—Steamship Deutschland, London, Silver Bullion	21,302
July 8—Steamship Deutschland, London, American Gold	10,000
July 10—Steamship Alaska, Aspinwall, American Silver	88,437
July 10—Steamship Pereire, Havre, American Gold	200,000
July 10—Steamship Pereire, Havre, Gold Bars	123,800
July 10—Steamship Pereire, Havre, Silver Bars	16,600
July 10—Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, British Gold	4,877
July 10—Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, American Gold	50,000
July 10—Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, Gold Bars	46,456
July 10—Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, Gold Bars	75,500
Total	$908,734

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the month of June, 1869, were as follows, viz.:

Passengers	$16,267 20
Freights and Express	63,196 60
Mails	550 20
Total	$80,019 00
Same month, 1868	55,863 40
Increase	$24,155 60

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending July 9, 1869, was $3,060,166.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending March 31, 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers		$1,292,604 84
From freight		3,575,915 56
From mails		34,848 48
From express		81,386 83
From rents, &c.		70,315 27
From interest on loans, &c.		176,908 77
		$5,231,979 75
Disbursements:		
Repairs of roadway and track	$402,634 59	
Cost of iron for repairs, and renewal of rails	255,362 16	
Repairs of engines, etc.	201,676 14	
Repairs of cars	234,779 83	
Tools and machinery in shops	18,202 85	
Repairs of fences and gates	32,029 42	
Repairs of bridges and draws	64,446 80	
Repairs of buildings and fixtures	40,373 49	
Fuel account	247,617 05	
Oil, tallow and waste	33,990 87	
Damages for injuries to persons	20,659 83	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	9,387 46	
Damages for cattle killed and injured	21,492 68	
Station-house expenses	45,206 51	
Labor, handling freight, watchmen, &c.	215,822 25	
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen	106,806 50	
Enginemen and firemen	187,898 93	
Agents and clerks	161,097 81	
Stationery, printing, &c.	22,996 20	
Contingent account	36,405 77	
Car service account	1,900 76	
Repairs of telegraph	3,128 36	
Exchange, interest and discount	62 57—	2,366,679 13
Earnings less operating expenses		$2,865,300 62
Legal expenses	$6,621 14	
Taxes on real estate, &c.	118,153 35	
U. S. Government tax	32,426 99—	157,201 48
Net earnings		$2,708,099 14
Rent of Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	$125,000 00	
Interest on bonds	667,551 79	
Dividend, Sept. 1, 1868 and U. S. tax	1,469,968 50—	2,262,520 29
Leaving a balance of		$445,578 85
Add balance April 1, 1868		1,151,665 17
Total, as in balance sheet		$1,597,244 02

There has been expended during the year on account of construction and equipment $1,192,809.

The new work charged to construction repairs amounted to $369,143 83, of which $327,279 90 has been charged to construction as "Construction Repairs," and balance to ordinary repairs.

BALANCE SHEET.

Capital stock account	$13,999,800 00
Fractional shares convertible into stock	200 00
Bonds Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company	1,397,000 00
Income bonds Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company	29,000 00
Bonds Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company	7,375,000 00
Fractional agreements convertible into bonds	1,063 12
Due Railroad Bridge Company	60,000 00
Sundry balances	6,649 60
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa	49,852 75
Profit, balance of income account	1,597,244 02
Total	$24,515,809 49
Cost of road and equipment	$22,444,242 50
Securities in hands of Treasurer as trustee for guaranteed bonds	31,380 03
Stanton, Elliot and Wilson Committee	1,086 59
Bond account, special resolution, June 7, 1867	18,061 87
Trustee Land Grant Division, M. & M. R. R. Co.	19,084 22
Cash, &c., in hands of Assistant Treasurer	1,177,045 03
Bills receivable	289,870 00
Balance in hands of Cashier, Chicago	505,039 25
Total	$24,515,809 49

President and General Superintendent—JOHN F. TRACY.

Directors—David Dows, Wilson G. Hunt, O. De Forest Grant, Charles R. Marvin, New-York; Robert A. Forsyth, Newburg, N. Y.; Milton Courtright, Wm. L. Scott, John Hearn, Erie, Penn.; John F. Tracy, Henry H. Porter, Chicago, Ill.; Ebenezer Cook, Geo. L. Davenport, Davenport, Iowa; B. F. Allen, Des Moines, Iowa.

Secretary—EBENEZER COOK.

Assistant Treasurer—F. D. SHERMAN.

Register, New-York—E. W. DUNHAM.

Assistant General Superintendent—P. A. HALL.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 5 ₽ cent.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company will pay their usual Quarterly Dividend of 2 ₽ cent. at the Farmers' Loan Office, on or after July 20. The transfers closed Saturday, July 10.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₽ cent., payable July 15.

The Western Insurance Company of Buffalo have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of 10 ₽ cent., payable on demand to the New-York City Stockholders at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₽ cent., payable on demand.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 8 ₽ cent., payable on demand

The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₽ cent., payable on demand.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ₽ cent., payable on demand.

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ₽ cent., payable July 15.

The North American Fire Insurance Company have declared their eighty-second half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₽ cent., payable on demand, leaving the Capital and Surplus of the Company $795,000.

The Long Island Insurance Company, (Branch Office No. 48 Wall-street,) have declared a Dividend of 10 ₽ cent. to the Stockholders and a Scrip Dividend of 60 ₽ cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company. Also 6 ₽ cent. Interest ₽ annum upon the previous Scrip.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₽ cent. payable on demand.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in July, in the years 1868 and 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	6,800	190,400	460,500	....
1869	13,400	652,800	268,300	....
Increase	6,600	In. 462,400	Dec. 192,200	Dec. ....

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst., inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	97,400	4,529,400	6,379,500	326,400
1869	92,100	4,755,200	1,671,400	11,800
Decrease	5,300	In. 229,800	Dec. 3,708,100	Dec. 314,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 40,680 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th July in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 23.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	15,900	97,400	92,100
Wheat, bushels	144,300	4,529,400	4,755,200
Corn, bushels	2,105,530	6,379,500	1,671,400
Barley, bushels	28,900	326,400	11,800
Oats, bushels	927,900	2,446,200	1,192,200
Rye, bushels	85,500	155,400	123,400
Malt, bushels	53,900	163,400	65,000
Feed, lbs			1,526,100

These figures for 1868 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 2,811,500 bushels Wheat, 284,300 bushels Corn, 321,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 341,900 bushels Oats, 54,900 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the canal by ice during the winter of 1867 and 1868.

The *Mark Lane Express* of June 28 says:

"The weather, opening rough and wet, retained a low ungenial character until Friday, which had somewhat of a summer's warmth. The markets, oscillating with these changes, commenced generally with a smart advance, but calmed down somewhat toward the close of the week; the gain on the average being about 2s. ₽ quarter. In France, the intermediate countries, and Germany a similar state of things has prevailed, with a general advance as to the consequence, in some places still higher than our own. Danzic Wheat has run up to a free on board price, say 55s. ₽ quarter, which it is hardly worth when delivered in the London market; and Stettin has become still more extravagant, red being held at 54s., cost and freight—not yet worth 51s. at Mark Lane. Our foreign supplies, which were getting reduced when business was discouraged, are likely now to increase, as the London market is sometimes viewed with an anticipated clairvoyance, not always well paid; but whether a change takes place for the better or worse, it will be handy to have stock on hand in case either of mixing with the new or to be used still in the mill. But the prospective new will yet want many fine days before it can be sheaved, and in what condition it will be stacked, with such a frequent recurrence to rain, there is no telling. Yet let us hope for something near an average, though practical men of large experience hardly look for this. Amid the generally bad reports there is some set off in the way of improvement in the later growths of Hungary and Southern Russia, which have felt the benefit of rain just in time, though the earlier places, that are not so extensive, suffered a dry Spring. There are also some localities in France where the appearance is reported as magnificent. But these highly-colored reports are the least reliable, as we find in our own country, where pent-up city reporters become so ravished with the sight of nature's luxuriance that without design they deceive the public, who, nevertheless, bless them as far-seeing and patriotic.

The arrivals off the coast since 18th June were 89 cargoes, of which 19 were Wheat, 61 Maize, 13 Barley, 1 Rye and 5 miscellaneous.

The business transacted was as follows: Wheat, 22 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka at 46s.@48s. 3d.; Galatz, 48s.; Banat, 45s. 6d.@48s.; Hungarian, 44s.; Salonica, 41s.; Saide, 40s.@41s. 9d.; Danubian, 39s.; No. 2 Spring, 43s. 6d.@44s.; Yeisk, 45s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 46s. 6d.; Sandomiska, 47s.; Polish, 46s.@48s.; Soft, 41s.; Maize, 56 cargoes, at 24s.@29s. 3d.; Rye, 6 cargoes, at 35s.@37s.; Barley, 15 cargoes, at 22s. 3d.@24s. 6d.; Beans, 1 cargo Saide, at 37s.; Millet, 4 cargoes, at 21s. 9d.@22s.; Dari, 2 cargoes, at 24s. 7½d.@25s. ₽ quarter.

The sales of Wheat noted last week were 48,459 quarters at 46s. 2d., against 23,965 quarters at 66s. 1d. in 1868.

The London averages were 50s. 7d. on 2,794 quarters.

The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 19th of June were 289,337 cwts. Wheat, and 23,637 cwts Flour."

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate during the week ending July 10:

James S. Gillespie, Henry M. Whittlesey, Alfred Pell, Margaretta Zeppen, John E. Swords, Leopold Heidt, Richard Gouldsmith, (foreign,) Dennis McCarthy, Jane R. Seymour, John F. Kellers, Edward S. Clark, Henry Regan.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration granted on estates of John Hart, Michael Brosnan, Patrick Barry, Bridget Doyle, Christian Noa, Jane E. Tyler, Justina Wolf, Edward Finn; Ann A. Reilly, George B. Olmstead, Edward McCaffrey, Abraham P. Demarest, Garret P. Demarest, Thomas McCarthy, James W. Barker, Elizabeth Berthold, John Duffy, Francis Scarff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dowling.

Of the forty-five cases tried yesterday all but five were for assault and battery. Several of these were family quarrels ending in blows. Others were cases of small fights, where the complainants almost invariably seemed to be the worst thrashed men, whether right or wrong. Sentences were light, varying from fines of $1 and $20 to two months' imprisonment.

COURT OF APPEALS.

IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEASES.

Adelia Cox et al., Executors of John Cox, Deceased, vs. Wm. C. Rhinelander, Executor, &c.; Stephen Wray vs. Same.—These were cases decided last week by the Court of Appeals, involving very intricate and important questions on the rights of tenants. The case of the executors of Cox was argued by D. McMahon on their behalf; that of Mr. Wray by Mr. S. P. Nash. Mr. H. H. Anderson appeared for the defence.

The Cox case came up on appeal from the Superior Court General Term; the Wray case from the Supreme Court General Term.

The questions involved were as to the right of the tenants under the Rhinelander cases to be paid for the value of their improvements after two terms of twenty-one years had passed by, and the landlord refused to renew for a third term.

William Rhinelander, the defendant's testator up to the time of his death, which took place about 1829, was in the habit of giving leases of different lots of his property in the City, comprising the westerly portions of the streets from Barclay to Chambers street, for the term of twenty-one years. These leases contained covenants to renew for a further term of twenty-one years, by leases with similar covenants, at the election of the landlord; or to pay the value of the buildings. The rents for the renewals and the values for the buildings to be fixed on by arbitration. In the two cases before the Court the first and second terms had expired; and the landlord refused to renew for the third term, after arbitration had been had, fixing on the values of the buildings and also on the rents to to be paid in case a renewal was had.

The tenant in the case of Cox demanded the value of the buildings. In the case of Wray he filed a bill to reform his lease, and to leave a recovery on the lease as reformed, either for the value of the buildings or a new lease. In the Cox case the Superior Court gave the tenant judgment for the value of the buildings. In the Wray case Judge Clerke dismissed the action, holding that the tenant was entitled to no relief whatever, but the General Term reversed Judge Clerke and held that the tenant was entitled to a new lease. The clause in the leases on which the different appeals arose, was the one which was contained in the leases for the second term, which provided that the landlord might elect to pay for the value "of all such stone and brick buildings as may have been erected by the party of the second part, his executors, administrators or assignees on the demised premises, and which should then be standing thereon." The landlord's counsel claimed that that clause only bound him to pay for the buildings erected by the lessee named in the second lease during the term mentioned in the second lease. It appeared that all of the buildings were erected by the lessees mentioned in and during the term of the first lease.

Mr. McMahon, for the Cox tenants, claimed that under the covenants the landlord should pay the tenant the value of all such stone and brick buildings as may have been erected by the said tenant, his executors, &c., on the demised premises, and be then standing thereon; that at the end of the first term the lease being renewed to one Morrill, a receiver of the estates of the first lessee, it was the same in effect as if made to the first lessee, for the receiver represented such first lessee, and ought to be construed as if he, (Morrill,) the receiver, had erected the buildings, and was therefore entitled to pay for the same; that the second lease was a mere continuation of the first, so that the buildings might be considered as erected under a term of forty-two years, and therefore the covenant to pay for the buildings ought to be construed to pay for those erected at any time during the forty-two years comprising the first and second leases. The tenant had a right to remove the buildings at the end of his term; but the landlord having taken possession of the same, he was entitled to the value thereof. Mr. Nash, for the tenant, Wray, made an able argument in suppoet of the same positions, and of the right of the tenant to a new lease for the third term on the ground that the landlord having failed to exercise his right of election properly under the lease, the same right passed to the tenant. He illustrated this by various felicitous arguments. The two causes excited the attention of the members of the Bar in the Court-room at the time of their argument, as well on account of the intricate nature of the questions as of the ability of the various counsel who argued the same.

The Court of Appeals gave judgment affirming the judgment in favor of the executors of Cox for value of the buildings, and also affirming the decision in favor of the tenant Wray so far as to give absolute judgment in his favor likewise for the value of his buildings.

D. & T. McMahon, for executors of Cox; Owen, Nash & Gray, for Wray; H. H. Anderson, for Rhinelander estate.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Theodore Bertrand, of No. 415 West Thirty-seventh-street, appeared, with a badly-damaged countenance, to complain that on Friday evening he visited the saloon of Emmanuel Kling, in Thirty-eighth-street, and that upon leaving there he was followed by Kling, Adolph Berens and Paul Barbier. When he was in Thirty-seventh-st., near Tenth-av., he states he was attacked by these three men, was knocked down and robbed of $29, and that they also endeavored to steal his watch. The accused were arrested by Officer Campbell, of the Twentieth Precinct, and upon being arraigned denied their guilt in the most explicit terms, and readily gave the required bail for their future appearance.

NEW PHASE OF AN OLD AFFAIR.

Jennie B. Noe was yesterday arrested and arraigned on a complaint of false pretences made nearly a year ago, by Emma Brown, of No. 103 West Twenty-seventh street, against her and one Charles E. Mills, the latter of whom was arrested at the time, and held for examination. The affair appears to be a dispute concerning some furniture alleged to be worth $3,000, and the Magistrate, in holding the new prisoner for future hearing, fixed the bail at $5,000.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

LARCENY BY AN EMPLOYE.

Geo. Boland, an employe of Louis Tochman, at No. 265 William-street, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of having stolen at various times $50 worth of snuff, tobacco and Bologne sausage, all of which property had been found concealed in the prisoner's trunk. Boland was, of course, remanded for trial at the Special Sessions for one of the larcenies.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

As JOHN GLEASON, of No. 232 Avenue B, was standing in the street on the 2d instant, PATRICK SHEA and another boy approached him and snatched $9 from his hand. SHEA was only arrested yesterday, and was, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, held for trial.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

Andrew Bowe and Abraham Keppler were brought before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of having stolen a horse and pedler's wagon, valued at $190, the property of George Egle, of No. 19 Leonard-street. As it was proven that they had confessed their guilt and disposed of the property for $50, the prisoners were held for trial.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Jane Higgins, of Southampton, Conn., Elias P. Brush and Eliza C. Bailey, both of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: James B. Gosline, of the town of Flatlands; J. Erskine Howard, of the town of Flatbush; Henry Block, Joseph Phair, John Veltengruber, Philip Hogan, Hiram L. Dixon, George Veidi, John Newman and William Bramhill, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of Guardianship of J. Edgar Mills, Frank P. Mills and Henry R. Mills, were granted to their father, William O. Mills, all of the town of Flatbush; of Charles L. Slocum and Emma L. Slocum to Cynthia M. Burdick; of Frank Vanderbilt and Joseph W. Vanderbilt to Jane E. Vanderbilt; of Margaret E. Downs to Elizabeth Downs; of John Rupp and Victor Rupp to Frederick Zeller; of Mary Newman and Catharine Newman to Thomas Newman; of Russell B. Davis, Alanson B. Davis, William B. Davis and Cornelia E. Davis to Mary E. Davis, all of the City of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Thompson.

DECISIONS.

Atlantic Bank vs. Allen et al.—Motion granted.

Block vs. Angus.—New trial granted.

Bowie vs. Bowie.—Divorce granted.

Moore vs. Moore.—Divorce granted.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks ending July 3, 1869: Fourth Division—Henry E. Turner, Assistant Adjutant-General, vice L. F. Lyttle, removed; Floyd Hoard, Division Inspector, vice Henry E. Turner, promoted; Norris W. Mundy, Aide-de-Camp, vice A. P. Sterling, resigned. Twenty-first Brigade—George M. Weaver, Commissary of Subsistence, vice James B. Watson, promoted. Twenty-fifth Brigade—Charles B. Ayres, Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Theron E. Parsons, promoted; Arndt Rosenthal, Brigade Engineer, vice James Wing, deceased; Albert G. Wheeler, Brigade Judge-Advocate, vice John McConville, promoted; Josephus Requa, Brigade Ordnance Officer, vice Gilbert H. Reynolds, promoted; Harvey P. Langworthy, Brigade Quartermaster, vice George Darling, promoted; Robert E. Sherlock, Brigade Commissary of Subsistence, vice Wm. H. Ward, promoted; William V. Clark, Aid-de-Camp, (Captain,) vice Wm. C. Bush, promoted; Charles A. Brady, Aid-de-Camp, (First Lieutenant,) vice Whitney Williams, promoted. First Infantry—James E. Carson, Surgeon, vice J. P. P. White, resigned. Thirteenth Infantry—Thomas S. Dakin, Colonel, vice James Jourdan, resigned; Frederick A. Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas S. Dakin, promoted; Philip H. Briggs, Major, vice Frederick A. Mason, promoted. Twenty-third Infantry—James L. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Robert C. Ogden, promoted. Twenty-sixth Infantry—Jas. T. Watson, Major, original; Dewitt G. Ray, Quartermaster, original. Thirty-fifth Infantry—Lewis C. Hazzard, First Lieutenant, vice F. W. Simpson, resigned; Orville J. Van Wormer, Second Lieutenant, vice Frank Winch, resigned. Forty-seventh Infantry—Alfred A. Doughty, Captain, vice Andrew M. Dunbar, resigned; William T. De Nyse, First Lieutenant, vice A. A. Doughty, promoted; George Volk, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. T. De Nyse, promoted. One Hundred and Third Infantry—Chauncey Duncan, First Lieutenant, vice Orin A. Keese, removed; Henry G. Sherman, Second Lieutenant, vice Chauncey Duncan, promoted.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period: Sixteenth Brigade—Major Frederick Emerson, Engineer, July 2. First Cavalry—Henry Abel, Second Lieutenant, July 3; William H. Middendorf, Adjutant, July 3. Second Infantry—John D. Taylor, First Lieutenant, June 28. Twenty-fourth Infantry—Louis Schneider, Second Lieutenant, June 25. Thirty-sixth Infantry—William W. Enos, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 28. Fiftieth Infantry—Charles F. Blood, Colonel, June 25. Fifty-sixth Infantry—John T. Clough, Major, June 25. Seventy-fourth Infantry—L. P. Baker, First Lieutenant, June 25. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Jacob Gruber, First Lieutenant, June 25.

Mr. L. N. Fewell, of Manassas, Va., has the testimonial sword and belt of the late Lieutenant Colonel J. Fred. Pierson, of the First New-York Volunteers (infantry.) The following is the inscription on the sword: "A testimonial of regard to Lieutenant J. Fred. Pierson, of the First New-York State Volunteers, the patriot and soldier." Mr. Fewell informs us that he desires to give up the sword to the family of deceased. Further particulars may be had by inquiry of Mr. M. H. Leman, No. 116 William-street, New-York City.

On Thursday next Company D, of the Twelfth Regiment, intends going to Myer's Grove, Staten Island, for a day's pleasure.

A General Court-martial will assemble at the First Cavalry brigade headquarters, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth-street, on the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as possible, for the trial of Colonel John D. Krehbiel, Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, First Brigade Cavalry; Colonel John Ward, Twelfth Infantry; Colonel William S. Carr, Eighth Infantry. Major George R. Schieffelin, of the staff First Brigade, is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

The precise nature of the charges, as preferred by General Burger, are not known, though they are understood to be of a serious character.

The Committees of Companies B, D and G of the Twenty-second Regiment are busily making preparations for the reception of the Providence Light Infantry, who will visit this City in September. The other companies of the Twenty-second will participate in the welcome.

Second Lieutenant J. C. J. Langbein, of Company G, First Regiment, was elected First Lieutenant on Wednesday by the unanimous vote of his company.

Company G, of the Eighth Regiment, intends going on an excursion to Karl's Park, Morrisania, on the 5th of next month.

The preparations for the trip of the Seventh Regiment to Albany, Troy and Saratoga are almost complete. The Seventh will leave on the evening of the 21st inst. in a special boat. Grafulla's full band will accompany the regiment. During their stay in Saratoga a hop will be given at one of the principal hotels. There will also be an exhibition drill and dress parade. The regiment returns on Saturday, the 24th inst.

An invitation having been kindly extended to Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, by S. S. Bent, Esq., of Rye, N. Y., to visit his house and grounds on such a day as they might select, and said invitation having been accepted by a unanimous vote of the company, it is hereby announced that Thursday, the 22d inst., has been selected by the Committee as the day to make the visit. The excursion will include a visit to Rye Beach, and a hop at the principal hotel there. It is also proposed to have several large photographs of the company taken on Mr. Bent's grounds during the day. The new full-dress uniform, with white pants, will be worn on this excursion; the new plume recently adopted will also be worn. They (the plumes) will be ready for distribution in the company room on Monday evening, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. The company, with the band and drum corps, will leave the armory on the morning of the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, prompt, and will reach home in the evening at 8:10 o'clock, and will be received and escorted by "C" Company of the regiment to the armory. The Excursion Committee will meet in the company room on Monday evening, 12th; Thursday evening, 15th; Monday evening, 19th, and Wednesday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the names and assessments of those members who desire to go on the excursion. This being the first parade in the new uniform, it is expected that every member of this company will make an effort to be present on the occasion.

On dit that Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, of the Ninth Regiment, will be elected Colonel of the Eighth, *vice* Carr, who has for the second time resigned.

Duty Sergeant Charles L. Gunn, of the Third Company, Seventh Regiment, has been elected Orderly Sergeant. Corporal D. O. Logan was made a Sergeant and Private L. C. Taylor a Corporal in the same company.

The Perils of Young Girls.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer BURKE discovered a woman and a little girl, about 14 years of age, asleep in the retiring-room of the Hoboken ferry-house, on the Hoboken side. They were taken before Recorder POPE, when the little girl gave her name as SUSAN GALLAGHER, residing with her parents in Fifty-ninth-street. She stated that on last Tuesday she crossed the river to Hoboken in company with another girl, when she met the above woman, who induced them to go to the Hoboken bath. After this they proceeded to the Elysian Fields, and were met by several parties, with whom they kept company, drinking, &c. SUSAN was then induced to visit a house of ill-repute in this City, and here the woman wanted her to remain as an inmate of the crib. They yesterday again visited Hoboken, and were met by men who treated them, and finally brought up at the ferry-house, the woman being so far under the influence of liquor that she could not get any further; they then went into the retiring-room and fell asleep. The accused stated that she resided at the corner of Palisade-avenue and Lake-street, West Hoboken. Recorder POPE sentenced her to three months in the County Jail. The young girl was returned to her parents.

The Case of Lawyer Reavy.

A number of new complaints were entered at the Mayor's office yesterday against Mr. REAVY for taking money from his clients and failing to perform any services therefor. Marshal TOOKER has employed Mr. WHITE to lay these cases before Judge SUTHERLAND on Monday next, and demand that REAVY's name be struck from the list of attorneys authorized to practice in the State Courts.

Affray in the Fourth Ward—A Policeman Severely Injured.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN SHERWOOD, a youth of 18 years, being incited by liquor, savagely attacked a woman in Rose-street, near Pearl. Officer PATRICK CONNORS, of the Fourth Precinct, ran to the rescue of the woman, but had scarcely reached the scene when SHERWOOD turned upon him, and, being armed with a paving-stone, dealt him a powerful blow on the head, making a severe scalp wound. CONNORS, however, was not overpowered, and by dint of a free use of his club disabled SHERWOOD, and with the assistance of other officers, who came to his rescue, succeeded in getting him to the Oak-street Station-house. A surgeon was at once summoned, and an attempt was made to dress the severe wound on the head which SHERWOOD had received, but he was so violent that nothing could be done, and he was locked up in the same condition in which he was brought in. The case will come before Justice DOWLING this morning.

THE NINTH WARD TRAGEDY.

Inquest over the Remains of Mrs. Lameraux—The Insane Murderess Sent to an Asylum.

Coroner ROLLINS proceeded yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest at No. 432 West Nineteenth-street, over the remains of Mrs. SUSAN LAMERAUX, the old lady who was so shockingly murdered by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. ROSANNA DEANE, while laboring under the influence of insanity. The details of this terrible tragedy, so far as they could be gleaned amid the horror of the first discovery of the tragedy, were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The following additional particulars were elicited yesterday in evidence:

Mr. James M. Davis, an inmate of the house, testified that Mrs. Deane had acted very strangely; on the evening in question Mr. Davis and his family were in their front room, when they heard a rustling sound; on looking up, Mr. Davis saw Mrs. Deane standing in front of him with a hatchet in her hand; she looked rather wild and said: "Mrs. Davis, there has been a murderer in this house, kept here to murder me, and you have harbored the murderer;" at the same time she advanced toward Mrs. Davis with the hatchet raised; Mr. Davis at once sprang up and disarmed her; Mrs. Deane then quietly remarked, "I've settled all; you can go up stairs and see;" Miss Deane came in and asked what the matter was, when she took the hatchet and removed her mother; Mr. Davis then went up stairs and discovered that a murder had indeed been committed, after which he notified the family.

Dr. Patrick J. Clark testified that he had attended Mrs. Deane for ten years for mental derangement, which was slight at first, but as time progressed she became much worse, though he did not consider her dangerous until about one year ago, when he advised that she be taken to an asylum; he considered her entirely irresponsible for her actions, and believed that the act she committed was the result of insanity.

Mr. George Deane, husband to the unfortunate author of this domestic tragedy, testified that Mrs. Deane had acted strangely for five years; the insane spells generally lasted a few days only; she had frequently uttered threats of violence, though no especial heed was paid them.

Dr. John Beach, who made the *post-mortem* examination, stated that he had found eleven abrasions on left side of the neck, one penetrating the skin, all of which appeared to have been made with a dull instrument; on opening the thorax a large quantity of blood was found; death was the result of internal hemorrhage.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony, and further suggested that Mrs. DEANE be removed to a place of safety. She was yesterday evening taken to an asylum, the name of which did not transpire.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.

A Poll Parrot Acts as an Informer—Capture of Two New-York Thieves.

Owing to the absence of many families from their homes in Brooklyn, during the past week, a band of burglars have been doing a very successful business in breaking into the vacated establishments and stealing therefrom property, the value of which can only be estimated on the return of the owners to their homes. Yesterday, however, the Police of the Forty-first Precinct, assisted by Dr. NORRIS, some servant girls, citizens and a faithful parrot, succeeded in capturing two burglars who are known as Second Ward (New-York) loungers. They succeeded in making an entrance to the residence of Mr. JAS. H. HOLLIS, No. 99 Schermerhorn-street. As soon as it was suspected that something was wrong, Dr. NORRIS, ex-Coroner, found his way into the premises, and met one of the burglars, but failed to catch him, as he jumped right over the Doctor's head and escaped, but he escaped merely to fall into the hands of about thirty citizens, who handed him over to an officer. The second burglar meantime escaped into the yard of No. 101, and would have been secure from observation but for the good offices of a faithful parrot which set up a fearful and persistent screaming. This attracted the attention of the servants who, on looking, found the trembling burglar crouched in a corner, looking daggers at the tell-tale parrot. At this juncture, Officer BARR entered the yard and took possession of the cowering prisoner. On reaching the Station-house in Washington-street, the burglars, feeling completely broken down, confessed their guilt, and bowed meekly to their fate. On the person of one of them was found a pair of opera glasses and some other small articles of value. They gave their names as GUSTAVUS COBURN and CHARLES MURPHY. The officers who participated in the chase and capture were Messrs. LIVINGSTON, BARR and VAUGHN.

THE WALL-STREET FRIGHT.

Later Developments in Regard to the Usury Operations—How Loans are Made—Twenty-five Brokers Indicted.

The exciting topic of conversation in Wall and Broad streets, yesterday, was concerning the threatened exposure of certain bankers and brokers who are charged with exacting usurious interest from their customers.

It appears that many prominent and apparently respectable firms would be involved in the investigation. Some fresh revelations have been made public in relation to the secret operations of the persons implicated. It appears that they were in the habit of daily going to various banks and obtaining loans of all the money they had on hand, paying the regular rate of interest and leaving the principal as security. They thus placed the banks in the position of not being able to give loans to merchants and others, so that the latter were compelled to call at their offices and pay at heavy rates for the amounts they required. This Shylock system of dealing in money has had the effect of causing great injury, proving disastrous to many kinds of business. It is said that one of its evil consequences was to retard the work of housebuilders. The Grand Jury have found indictments against twenty-five of the accused parties, and they will probably be arraigned on Monday.

BOUNTY SWINDLING.

Arrest of Another Claim Agent Charged With Defrauding Soldiers.

A man named JOHN S. BLISS, belonging to the firm of LUCIUS BROWN & Co., of this City, was arrested by Special Deputy Marshal ABNER NEWCOMB, at Danbury, Conn., last week, upon a requisition issued by Judge SHIPMAN. He is charged with defrauding discharged soldiers of their bounty money. Over 300 complaints have been preferred against him, involving from $25,000 to $30,000, which is alleged to be about the amount of his ill-gotten gains. He was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for the purpose of giving bail. District-Attorney PIERREPONT was present for the Government, and Mr. SANDERSON for the prisoner. After some discussion, it was decided to fix bail at $2,500 on one warrant, and $500 each on two others. The arraignment of the accused will take place at the October term. He is represented to be a brother of Alderman BLISS, of Brooklyn.

Interesting to Brooklyn Tax-Payers.

The paving business is making rapid progress in Brooklyn at present. Columbia-street, south of Atlantic, is being laid with handsome Belgian blocks; Schemerhorn and Pierrepont streets are being laid with Nicolson pavement, and Montague-street is being spread with the Scrimshaw concrete. Bedford-avenue, E. D., from the fountain at Division-avenue to Flushing-avenue, is also being laid with the Scrimshaw concrete. These street improvements will cost upward of $300,000. Livingston and Henry streets are to be laid with Scrimshaw, but the contract has not yet been awarded.

The City Assessors yesterday resolved that the assessments for buildings and expenses on Vanderbilt-avenue be assessed on the whole line of the avenue, on both sides of the street, from Flatbush to Atlantic-avenue, and that the awards for (Park) grounds on blocks known as Nos. 385, 386 and 386 A, belonging to the city, be reassessed back on the same blocks; also, that the balance of the awards for ground be assessed back on the blocks receiving the award and those opposite. The cost of this improvement will be upward of $100,000.

Bold Operation by Thieves.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, two strangers of respectable appearance entered a broker's office at No. 58 Bowery, one of whom made minute inquiries as to the state of the stock market, and thus succeeded in exclusively engaging the attention of the broker. While he did so his companion snatched up a package of $500 from the counter and ran into the street. He was instantly followed by the inquiring person, and both rascals made good their escape with the money.

The Harbor Mutiny—Peace Restored Among the Sailors.

Deputy Marshals CROWLEY and SMITH returned to this City yesterday, having performed the duty intrusted to them by Commissioner SHIELDS in preserving order among the crew of the North German vessel known as the *George & Johann*. They remained on board of her from Thursday night until the time that she sailed and was outside of the Narrows, carrying her full complement of men. A number of the sailors endeavored to escape from the vessel against the Captain's orders, but they were made to submit to their lawful duties by the Marshal's officers. It is said that the dissatisfaction among the men was caused by sailors' agents.

THE BALTIMORE SAENGERFEST.

Departure of the Saengerbund Societies of New-York and Brooklyn—The Procession—Marching Salute to the Mayor—Names of the Societies and Programme of the Festival.

The Saengerbund Societies of New-York and vicinity, who are to join in the eleventh annual Saengerfest of the "Northeastern Saengerbund of America," at Baltimore this week, took their departure from the City yesterday morning. The societies congregated at the rooms of the Germania Association, corner of Bowery and Houston-street, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 9:30 formed in line and marched to the foot of Cortlandt-street Jersey City Ferry. The procession numbered upward of 1,200, and comprised the following societies, the Schillerbund leading the van:

Arminia, Beethoven Maennerchor, Brooklyn Saengerbund, Concordia Maennerchor, Deutscher Liederkranz, Euphonia, Frauenlob, Harmonia, Hoboken Quartette Club, Liederhain, Williamsburg Liederkrans, Liedertafel der Vereinigten, Social Reformer, Mozart Maennerchor, Arion, Mozart Verein, Melomanen, Orpheus Quartette Club, Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Saengerrunde, Schillerbund, Sing Academie, Social Maennerchor, Utica Maennerchor, Poughkeepsie Germania, Rochester Saengerbund, and Teutonia Maennerchor.

Three bands accompanied the procession, one belonging to the Schillerbund, one to the Mozart Verein and one to the Brooklyn Saengerbund. The first only went so far as the ferry-boat, but the other two, composed of sixteen pieces each, proceeded with the party to Baltimore. Each society bore in its ranks a beautiful banner with appropriate devices and inscriptions, and the long line of singers as they marched four abreast through the streets, all wearing white linen hats and white pants, their coat lapels ornamented with rosettes and boquets of flowers, presented a most cheering and beautiful spectacle. Intellectually and physically they were the finest looking body of men of equal numbers that have paraded the streets of New-York for many a day. The route of the procession was down the Bowery to Chatham-street, through Chatham to the Park, through the Park in front of the City Hall to Broadway, down Broadway to Cortlandt-street, and through Cortlandt-street to the ferry. All along the route of the procession, but particularly in the Bowery and in front of the City Hall, the streets were lined with people, who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs to the singers as they passed. The crowd in front of the City Hall was very large—the steps of the building being occupied mostly by German women, the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the singers, who had taken up their position at that spot as a good place to bid adieu and God-speed to their countrymen. Mayor HALL was present with his staff of office to receive the marching salute of the singers, and bestowed his blandest smiles upon the fine-looking body of men whom he might justly reckon among the *élite* of his German constituents. The Teutonic damsels who thronged the steps of the City Hall were the recipients of unnumbered parting kisses from the singers who rushed out of the ranks to embrace them. One blonde beauty, whom nature had gifted with superior charms, was especially favored in this regard, so much so as to attract the attention of the bystanders.

Passing out of the Park the procession proceeded down Broadway to Cortlandt-street, and thence to the ferry, where they took the boat for Jersey City. As the ferry-boat left the slip the societies in a body struck up the old farewell song which Germans are accustomed to sing on taking their departure from a city, and the echoes swept over the waters of the bay to the great delight of the occupants of the multitude of floating craft in the vicinity. Arriving at Jersey City the singers took two special trains of twelve cars each, and at 11 o'clock started on their journey.

They were to be joined in Newark by several Saengerbund Societies, numbering altogether a hundred members or over, and expected to reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock last evening.

They intend to visit Washington and Mount Vernon during their absence, and will not return till a week from to-morrow.

Base Ball—Yale Freshmen versus Harvard Freshmen.

The annual match game of base ball was played between these two College nines on Tuesday, July 6, at Providence, R. I. The following is the score:

YALE.	O.	R.	HARVARD.	O.	R.
French, s. s.	3	3	Severance, 1st b.	2	2
Payson, c.	5	2	Cabot, 2d b.	4	2
Richards, p.	2	5	Holland, l. f.	4	1
Wheeler, 2d b.	3	3	Hall, c. f.	2	1
Betts, l. f.	3	3	Tilden, r. f.	4	1
Chapman, 3d b.	3	2	Allen, c.	2	4
Leavitt, c. f.	3	3	Lincoln, s. s.	4	2
Boucher, 1st b.	2	4	Hubbard, 3d b.	0	4
Reed, r. f.	3	3	Gray, p.	4	2
Total	27	28	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Yale	12	1	0	0	9	3	3	0	0	—28
Harvard	0	3	4	1	5	3	2	0	1	—19

Umpire—C. Hitchcock.

Scorers—H. P. Bush and H. M. Sanders.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at No. 19 Laurens-street, over the remains of THOMAS JOHNSON, aged 64, whose death was due to injuries sustained on Thursday by a fall at the pier foot of Laight-street.....Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, over remains of HANNAH J. O'NEIL, who was picked up insensible in the hallway of No. 64 Catharine-street. Death had resulted from natural causes.

GEORGIA.

"The Margravate of Azilia"—A Chapter in Georgia History.

From the Savannah Republican, July 3.

It is somewhat strange that, while our historians have mined and delved among the musty tomes of the past in search of everything bearing upon the early history of the State of Georgia, a most interesting and valuable document, published no further back than 1836, and containing a legal grant of all the land lying between the Savannah and the Altamaha Rivers, and inward to the Appalachian chain of mountains, has been entirely overlooked. Yet so it is, and MCCALL, STEVENS and their colaborers, in their laborious researches, have missed a paper that each would have regarded as a prize.

The document referred to is a grant from the Palatine and Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina to Sir ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Baronet, his heirs and assigns forever, of the territory described above, as a distinct province, under the name and style of "The Margravate of Azilia." How many citizens of Georgia know that their State ever boasted of this beautiful name—"Azilia?" The document referred to is copied *verbatim* below, and may be found in a volume entitled "Tracts and Other Papers, Relating Principally to the Origin, Settlement and Progress of the Colonies in North America, from the Discovery of the Country to the Year 1776. Collected by PETER FORCE, Washington. Printed by PETER FORCE, 1836." We are indebted to the indefatigable energy of Mr. GEORGE SCHAFFER, of this city, for the unearthing of this volume and the production of a grant to Georgia, which antedates the Oglethorpe advent some fifteen years. It reads as follows:

"The Underwritten Palatine and Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, do on the consideration hereinafter mentioned Grant Sell alien release and confirm to Sir ROBERT MONTGOMERY Baronet his Heirs and Assigns for ever, All that Tract of Land, which lies between the River Allatamaha and Savanna, together with the Islands Ports Harbors Bars and Rivers on that part of the coast which lies between the mouths of the said two Rivers to the seaward; and moreover all Veins Mines and Quarries of Gold and Silver, and all other whatever be they of Stones Metals or any other Things found, or to be found within that Tract of Land, and the Limits aforesaid, with liberty over and above to make settlement on the South side of Allatamaha River; which Tract of Land the said underwritten Lords do erect into a distinct Province with proper Jurisdiction Privileges Prerogatives and Franchises, Independent and not subject to the Laws of South Carolina to be holden of the said Lords by Sir Robert Montgomery his heirs and Assigns forever under the Name and Title of the Margravate of Azilia, at and under the yearly Quitrent of one penny sterling per acre, or its value in goods or merchandise, as the land shall be occupied, taken up or run out, payable yearly to the Lords Proprietors Office at Charles Town, but such payment not to commence till Three years after the arrival of the First Ship there which shall be sent over to begin the settlement over and above which penny per acre, Sir Robert his Heirs and assigns shall also yield and pay to the Lords Proprietors one fourth part of all Gold or Silver Oar, besides the Quota reserved to the Crown out of the said Royal Minerals; District Courts of Judicature to be erected, and such Laws enacted within the Margravate by and with the Advice, Assent and Approbation of the Freemen thereof in Public Assembly as shall be most conducive to the liberty of the said Margravate and as near as may be Conveniently Agreeable to the Laws and Customs of England, but so as such Laws do not extend to lay duties or Custom or other obstruction upon the Navigation of either of the said Rivers by any inhabitant of South or North Carolina or their Free Commerce and Trade with the Indian Nations either within or to the Southward of the Margravate, Sir ROBERT consenting that the same duty shall be charged on Skins within the Margravate which at this time stands charged on such skins in South Carolina and appropriated to the maintainance of the clergy there, so long as that Duty is continued in South Carolina, but the said duty shall not be increased in Azilia tho' the Assembly of South Carolina should think fit to increase it there, nor shall it longer continue to be paid, than while it shall remain appropriated as at present to the maintainance of the clergy only. In consideration of all which Powers Rights Privileges Prerogatives and Franchises Sir ROBERT shall Transport at his own expense a considerable Number of Families with all necessarys for making a new settlement in the said Tract of Land, and in case it be neglected for the space of three years from the date of this Grant, Then the Grant shall become void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Dated June the nineteenth, 1717.

CARTARET PALATINE,
JA BURY for the Duke of Beaufort
M. ASHLEY
JOHN COLLETON"

"DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

"It lies about 31st and 32 Degrees of Northern Latitude, is bounded Eastward by the Great Atlantick Sea, To the West a part of the Apalachian mountains, and to the North and South by the two great Rivers mentioned in the Grant. It lies in the same latitude with Palestine herself that promised Canaan which was pointed out by Gods own choice to bless the labours of a favorite people."

Terrible Conflagration in Horry County, South Carolina.

We learn from the Horry *News* that one of the most extensive fires ever known in that section has been raging for the last two weeks in Allsaints Parish. It broke out near the upper end of Ocean Bay, not far from the seashore, and has reached the Wilson estate lands, on the Waccamaw, six miles above Conwayboro', having burned over a distance of nearly twenty miles. The average breadth of the fire is unknown. The country through which it passed is literally burned up. Bay after bay and swamp after swamp have been made bare of all undergrowth, and the trees and timber completely destroyed. The savannahs, with the turpentine boxes, are made sterile wastes. The hot, dry weather rendered it impossible to check the onward march of the flames. It is yet burning, but will be likely to stop its career on the banks of the Waccamaw. Major W. A. CLARADY had 15,000 turpentine boxes burned, and JOHN A. WILSON 5,000. The earth is left bare behind this fire, the cattle range destroyed for the season, the deer unsheltered, and the bears and rattlesnakes made to seek a new hiding-place or destroyed by the fire. It is estimated that over 100,000 acres of land were burned over. At night the heavens were brilliant from the lurid flames, and the clouds of smoke that arose by day were but portentous of the fiery storm beneath.

Four Children Burned to Death.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Commercial, July 3.

Four of the children of Mr. JAMES WILMOT, who resides near Valley City, Harrison County, were burned to death on Saturday night, June 26. The parents had gone to church, leaving their little ones, aged from four to nine years, at home. They left a coal-oil lamp burning in the house, and when they left, locked the door, so as to make the house secure against any one attempting to enter it. It is supposed the coal-oil lamp exploded, setting fire to the house. The children, awakened by the fire, or two of them, at least, attempted to escape, but in vain. They then commenced screaming and shrieking in the most heart-rending manner for help. Their cries were heard, but too late, for the fiery flames were then curling about the windows, and no human aid could succor the poor little innocents. Two of them fell dead by the door, where their charred remains were found. The other two, the youngest, perished in the bed, being burned to ashes. It was heart-rending when the parents arrived at the scene, to witness their agony. There, in plain sight of them, but beyond their reach, lay their darlings, with the fearful fire wrapping them in its torturing folds, and no human arm could rescue them.

The Bogus Mosby—The Democrats Threw Their Money Away.

From the Lyons Republican, July 8.

The worthless fellow who passed through this section a short time ago, claiming to be the genuine Colonel MOSBY, of rebel fame, is now known to be an impostor, as was supposed at the time he disgraced Clyde with his presence. Our Postmaster, Mr. MORLEY, wrote to the Postmaster at Warrenton, Va., the place where the true Colonel MOSBY lives, in regard to the man. In reply he received the statement that "Colonel MOSBY had just stepped out of my office, or I should have shown him your letter," and then describes Colonel MOSBY as an entirely different person from the fellow who was here. By the way, we have heard that he stopped at Palmyra, visited some of the Democrats there, and departed with more money than he took there. It has also been hinted that while in Clyde he put out his hand, and it did not return to him empty.

NOVEL MARRIAGE.—Yesterday a young lady and gentleman were married in this city. The lady had just came on from Scotland to meet the gentleman, who resides near this city and is well off in this world's goods. We understand that the lady and gentleman had never met before. She had never seen the man whom she sailed across the ocean and came out to Kansas to meet and to marry, in obedience to a betrothal made by the parents in the old country.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, July 6.*

DRY GOODS.

A

SHAMEFUL SACRIFICE.

450 SUPER FRENCH PERCAL ROBES, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS OF THE KIND IMPORTED — $2 50, WORTH $6.

JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
At the following extremely low prices:
FANCY STRIPED BOURNOUS, suitable for seaside wear, only $7 50 each.
Also a full line of
Children's and Misses' CLOTH and SILK SACQUES at a great reduction.
Ready made PERCALE WALKING SUITS, $5 and upward.
PLAID POPLIN SUITS, $7 each, One-half former prices.
LINEN SUITS, $10 each and upward.
A choice selection of SUMMER SILK SUITS, $35 each and upward.
PUFFED and RUFFLED WHITE CAMBRIC SUITS at proportionately low prices.
LADIES' BATHING SUITS, $4 and upward.
GENTLEMEN'S PLAID FLANNEL SUITS, $5 and upward.
LADIES' TRAIN, WALKING and UNDER SKIRTS at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' UNDER-CLOTHING at popular prices.
AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN MILLINERY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS and BONNETS at half the former rates.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN PRINTS, &C.
CAMBRIC PRINTS, NEW STYLES, 9c. AND 12½c. PER YARD.
HOYLE'S YARD-WIDE DO., PINK, BLUE, LILAC, AT 25c. PER YARD, RECENT PRICE, 35c.
PARIS PRINTED JACONETS, ONLY 25c. PER YARD; VALUE, 40c.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, 35c. PER YARD; VALUE, 65c.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDY ROBES, $5 AND $6 EACH; FORMERLY SOLD AT $15 AND $18.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDY, JACONET, AND PERCALE ROBES, $2 50 EACH AND UPWARD.
BROCHE BAREGES FROM 25c. TO 50c. PER YARD; FORMER PRICE 35c. TO 75c.
YARD-WIDE PLAIN AND PRINTED UNION LINENS, 25c. PER YARD; VALUE, 40c.
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want for the Fall trade leading men who are thoroughly competent for the various departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, stating experience, with references, &c.
Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want for their Fall trade first-class salesmen for the various departments of their retail establishment. Address, stating experience, with references,
Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want several experienced and thoroughly competent cashiers and book-keepers. Apply by letter, with references, Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want young men of good address, education and parentage, who desire to learn the dry goods business, and who will be promoted according to merit; undoubted references required. Apply personally or by letter, Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

ALL PANIC PRICES!
HEAVY GINGHAMS, 10c.; worth 18c.
BEST DELAINES, 12½c.; worth 25c.
EXTRA YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.; worth 18c.
FINE SHEETING MUSLIN, 10c. A YARD.
HEAVY WATERPROOF, $1; worth $1 50.
WHITE MARSEILLES, 25c., 37½c.; worth 40c., 60c.
5,000 PARASOLS, 50c., 75c. and $1, and $1 50 up.
5,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1 up.
FINE YARD-WIDE FLANNELS, 30c.; worth 50c.
BLACK CORDED SILK, $1 75; old price $2 25.
SPLENDID DRESS GOODS, 25c. and 30c.; old price 40c. and 50c. TABLE LINENS, 50c.; worth full 75c.
ALPACAS, TOWELS, CASSIMERES, TICKS, &c., any price you wish. Terrible dull trade has upset prices, and these rates are only for cash buyers.
Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken people can save nearly one-half by buying of us.
Remember the Muslins for 12½c.; sold all over at 18c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 12,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR
PRINTED CHALLIES AND ALPACA LUSTRES,
AT 15c. PER YARD,
RECENTLY SOLD AT 25c. AND 28c.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.
For the convenience of customers the above will be exhibited on a table in the centre of the 4th-av. section.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
CLOSING OUT OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF IRON GRENADINES, BYZANTINES, MUSLINS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTH, TAMISE, ALPACAS, &C.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1897. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
☞ ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS. ☜

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders (including the stockholders of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Cleveland and Toledo, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies, on the 22d day of June, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

LOST—A CHECK OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. on E. O. Read, indorsed by John Munroe & Co., for $33,939 39, payable in gold. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
JULY 9, 1869.

THE CREDITORS OF MARKS & COHEN are requested to meet at the office of JARD & FURLONG, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 14, on July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a view of settlements of liabilities.

THE OFFICES OF THE MEMPHIS, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company have been definitely located at 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, July 12.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is now payable at the office No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 370 BROADWAY AND 73 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

34TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDERS Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.

ALSO,

Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,
free from Government tax,

payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P.M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent, on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 6, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this City, on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 6th July, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.—DESIRABLE corner house, 25x100, possession; others near 46th-st., medium-sized and low figure; also elegant houses on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20.6x55x100; fine order; $26,500. Others in 43d, 46th, 47th, 51st, 53d and other streets; possession if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—EXCEPT doctor's office, house and lot No. 15 West 20th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOSITE Washington Park, Brooklyn, one five-story brown-stone first-class house; all improvements modern. Terms easy.

T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA PROPERTIES.—THE OWNER of 400,000 acres choice farming and timber land in Virginia, which is offered at $2 per acre, can be conferred with at Brandreth House, Room No. 103, until Monday evening; these properties are well worth the attention of capitalists or those colonizing Southern lands.

FOR SALE—A VERY SNUG COTTAGE house, Swiss style, and ¼ acre of land, with plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; one hour from City via M. & E. R. R.; is near depot, schools, churches; will be sold cheap and liberal terms.

R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL.—FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent, at a low price, from now to May 1, to a careful and responsible tenant. Inquire of WM. GALE, No. 193 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET, WITH A large, well-lighted floor, 40x80 feet, or would be rented without power. Apply at No. 101 William-st., near John.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—4 ROOMS—by an American family of five persons, on the west side. Address for two days, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, H. R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS RETIRES from our firm, and MR. FRANK J. MORRIS and EDWIN K. LINEN become partners thereof from this date. WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE-GLUT KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Assets..........$5,510,163 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
German and French spoken.
Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE,
WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; also an extra interest at the same rates, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent., on $5 to $5,000.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:

100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 52, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslie's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made at New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned,

G. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:

15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
30 branch pipes, 3-way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
32 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the City Hall in the City of Hudson, N. J., until Wednesday, July 14, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for building about 7,000 lineal feet of BRICK SEWERS. The plans of the works can be seen and forms for bids obtained either at the City Hall, or at the office of J. Camp, Jr., Engineer, corner of Palisade-av. and Van Vorst-st.

P. McNULTY, } Committee
J. HOGAN, } on
C. DAKIN, } Sewers.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS and libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted.)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR FAR ROCKAWAY, LANDING AT all the hotels on the beach each way.—Steamer R. L. MABEY, Captain PHILLIPS, will run regular every day, commencing July 7, 1869, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Far Rockaway, 4 P. M., allowing five hours on the beach, arriving at the City at 7 P. M. All freight taken at reasonable rates. Fare 50 cents each way. GEORGE T. SAMMIS.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, July 11, at 7:30; Thirty-fourth-street at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, SUNDAY, July 11, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTANT, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of the dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; first-class reference from two last employers; at liberty now. Address W. B., Garrisons Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, only where such is required; would hire for Fall or take on at present; gentleman's recommendations. Address JOHN McQ., Elizabeth, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, competent to take charge of a large dressmaking establishment in this City; liberal salary to a competent person. Apply, with references, to X. Y. Z., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH bakers and grocers, who could influence a flour trade. Address O. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND COMPLETE fixtures and furniture of the liquor store and house at the Central Market, corner of 48th-st. and 7th-av., one of the best places in the City. Apply at 62 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET A neatly-furnished room, without board, to a middle-aged gentleman of refined habits; neighborhood first class and very cool; every attention will be paid to his comfort. Address, for three days, E. W. B., Box No. 5,743 Post Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 and $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PLEASANT HOME AT NO. 74 (OLD No. 56) 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets; neighborhood pleasant and quiet.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; most desirable part of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board, near the Brevoort, No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., near Park-av.—Well furnished, airy rooms, with private parlor, to let with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, NEAR the City by gentleman and wife, who would be permanent till Oct. 1; location must be pleasant, near the depot, and easy of access. Address with terms and full particulars, D. M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parloti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISQUOI Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, near Hastings on Hudson, now open for picnics, &c.; fine location; pleasant groves. For choice of days, apply at No. 191 West-st. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DITCHETT, }
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN, } Board of Assessors.
RICHARD M. HENRY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 147 2d-av., on the morning of the 10th of July, a setter DOG, dark orange and white, with a thin strap around his neck; answers to the name of "Mack." Any one returning him to H. P. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway, will receive the above reward.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK.
THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THE ONLY PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE UNRIVALED
AMERICAN CLOWN,
GEO. L. FOX.
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS.
THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.
Matinees 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
WILL APPEAR AT BOTH CONCERTS
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
CONDUCTOR............THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.
CLERMONT-AV., NEAR MYRTLE-AV.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.
The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn.
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Solos by
EMINENT ARTISTS.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Tickets, 25c.

MUSICAL.

SONGS AND BALLADS IN BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—Price 50c. each number, post free. Catalogues mailed on application. 28—Baritone songs (18.) 23—Songs for gentlemen (18.) 29—Songs for ladies (18.) 77—Claribel's, Gabriel's and Balfe's 18 songs. 89—Moore's Irish melodies (29.) 76—Bishop's 12 songs. 74—Sacred songs (14.) 94—Celebrated ballads (20.) 90—Songs of Scotland (20.) 42—Welsh songs (20.) 64—Comic songs (25.) BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 (over Savings Bank) Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE
ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND,
MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.

Proprietor's purse, $2,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.

J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,565 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.
The favorite steamer
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
THURSDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)....July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....July 29
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
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HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On TUESDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, July 17
CORTES....NELSON....Saturday, July 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 21st July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SUCCESS. FOURTH WEEK.
SUCCESS. FOURTH WEEK.
SUCCESS. FOURTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
EVERY EVENING.
EVERY EVENING.
EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
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GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD-STEALER.

WALLACK'S.
CROWDED HOUSES!
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS!
The exquisite domestic drama of
DORA AT 8 P. M.,
and the glorious burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN AT 10 P. M.

The New-York *Herald*, Saturday, July 10, says: "The difference between the sham applause of the claquers, now practiced at so many of our leading theatres, and the genuine applause of an appreciative and delighted audience, is nightly exemplified at Wallack's, where the hearty plaudits of admiring thousands ring out clear and unreserved with a spontaneity which is truly refreshing. Here the entire audience joins in the manifestation of approval as a slight reward to those upon the boards who have amused and instructed them in the play."

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN for six nights, when he will appear as TOM in the DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, and SIMMENS in the SPITALSFIELD WEAVER. SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

BRYANTS' Minstrels.	THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	8 O'CLOCK TRAIN.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	STAND on your HEAD.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	CAPTAIN JINKS.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	LOVE in all CORNERS.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	JACK CADE.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	Parquet 50c.; Gallery 25c.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	DAN BRYANTS', 14th-st.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE
PATRIOT CUBANS,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 20.

The most eminent talent in the City have kindly volunteered, and the programme of the entertainment will be NOVEL, INTERESTING AND AMUSING.
FRENCH VAUDEVILLE AND OPERA BOUFFE.
GRAND BALLETS.
NEW CUBAN PLAY.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
NEW CUBAN PATRIOTIC SONG.
FULL ORCHESTRA, conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ, who has generously volunteered his services.
LA MARSEILLAISE,
FOR SOLOS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission..........$1
Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents.
Private boxes, $6, $8, $10.

Sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Starr Morrissey's, No. 743 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENMANSHIP and book-keeping, Booth's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st. Private instruction day and evening. Separate parlors for ladies. Boys should attend during their vacation. Call for circular.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE, A YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, pleasantly situated in Connecticut. Address EDUCATION, No. 245 West 38th-st., New-York.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.

10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.

3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Weighmasters Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting.

Trial and Discharge of Young Doolittle.

The Government said to have Lost $100,000—Testimony in the Case.

Three or four weeks ago, while looking over the pay rolls of WM. J. CARR, an Ex-Weighmaster, just removed from office in the Custom-house, Collector GRINNELL discovered that some charges were made in it which he, as an old merchant, knew could not be correct. He accordingly directed the Surveyor, Mr. CORNELL, to have the matter investigated thoroughly and see whether other irregularities could be detected in that department. The result of the inquiries of Special Treasurer Agent JAYNE show, as claimed, that not only was CARR guilty of committing frauds, but that three others were also thought to be implicated, namely, ANSON DOOLITTLE, Jr., son of Senator J. R. DOOLITTE, JACOB T. VAN WINKLE, brother of Senator VAN WINKLE, and HENRY A. SMALLEY, son of Judge SMALLEY. The charges made against them consisted in returning false pay rolls for those in their employ and pocketing the balance themselves. Each Weighmaster has clerks and overseers under him, besides several men who receive their pay through him. In making out the rolls it was easy for a Weighmaster to credit the men with more hours of labor than they actually perform, and also to add fictitious names and bills for rent of fictitious offices. These being sworn to as correct, the Collector signs them, the Weighmaster pays his subordinates their actual dues, and appropriates the rest. The above-named persons, it is charged, how truly is yet to be shown, had for some time been pursuing this dishonest policy of making out wrong rolls. In order to secure an immediate investigation into the matter, and enable the accused to establish their innocence, DOOLITTLE and VAN WINKLE were arrested. SMALLEY had gone to Europe, and CARR had also left the City, but to what part is unknown. CARR, after having been removed as Weighmaster, was reappointed as Inspector.

These disclosures created considerable stir within the offices and corridors of the Custom-house when first announced, and for a time officials were besieged with queries for further particulars; but their reticence was not to be broken. Of course a great effort was made to conceal names and facts, but, as appears, to no purpose. The Collector estimates the loss to the Government during the last year, by these alleged frauds, at about $100,000.

An examination into the case of DOOLITTLE was commenced, before Commissioner KENNETH G. WHITE, on the 1st inst., and was not concluded until yesterday. The examination was conducted by Assistant District-Attorneys JACKSON and PHELPS for the Government, and Messrs. JOHN SEDGWICK and ETHAN ALLEN for the defendant. Several witnesses were called on both sides and gave testimony as follows:

John J. Rowan, (for the prosecution:) Am examiner of accounts in Auditor's office; examined the additions and extensions of bills against Custom-house; the lists of expenses were sent us from the Surveyor's office; they have my marks on them; we make up a list of the expenses of the weighers each week and give it to the Assistant Auditors; I think all the pay-rolls for January and February passed through my hands; have no doubt the accounts exhibited are the accounts presented; we never pass the accounts unless previously approved by the Surveyor or his deputy.

Anson F. Adams, (for the prosecution)—In December, 1868, and January, 1869, I was employed by Mr. Carr; the latter part of December and the fore part of January I was employed by him as weigher; I worked for him the last week in December, 1868; I received for my services for the week ending Dec. 31, $14 50; for the week ending Jan. 7, $11; for the three succeeding weeks $15 40, $17 60 and $21, respectively; I signed the pay rolls in blank always; always signed two; there was one or two I did not sign; I received all the money that I had performed work for; (the pay roll for the week ending Jan. 7 shown witness;) this is not my signature; I signed on the 14th, 21st, and 31st of December; do not know a man named Anson Adams.

Cross-examined.—I worked there for the week ending Feb. 11; I left voluntarily; I was not sent out to work, and for that I left; I did not hear of any reason why I was not sent out to work; William Donaldson always paid me; was never paid by any one else; I first told Mr. Jayne of these things; I was sent for by Mr. Jayne; he sent for Mr. Booth; he told me I was wanted by the Surveyor; Mr. Cooper first employed me, afterward Mr. Doolittle; he told me I could have the second gang; the pay rolls were signed sometimes on the last day, and sometimes before, and very seldom on Friday; Thursday was the last day of the week.

William Folay (for the prosecution:) Between the 20th and 30th of January worked for Mr. Doolittle; weighed old iron; received $3 60 for work during the week ending on the 28th; was paid for all I did; received no other money from defendant during January; did not sign the pay rolls now produced; the pay rolls were generally signed in blank; I generally signed two; I signed on Thursday or Friday morning.

Cross-examined—I got pay for work done for Mr. Doolittle since that time; at the time I was paid $3 60, I was paid forty cents per hour; worked it all in one day; cannot tell what day it was; the job of weighing railroad iron was not finished up when I left; it was Mr. McGrane who took me down; Donaldson passed me; I suppose Donaldson kept my time; the head of the gang keeps the time of the men; I have an impression that I signed a receipt afterward in April for work done for Mr. Doolittle; I am employed now by a Weigher named Blatchford; have been paid by him for some time.

Francis McGrane, (for the prosecution:) During January kept no account of time; he worked for the week ending Jan. 4, to the best of his opinion; the most he received any one week in January was $16; was unable to state accurately what he received during the previous weeks; may have received $50; the receipts are signed in blank; no other party of his name in Mr. Doolittle's employ; all the pay rolls are receipted by me in my handwriting.

Cross-examined—Have been employed off and on in the Custom-house since Feb. 4, 1869; have signed pay rolls weekly since that time; invariably in blank; has been in the employ of three weighers in that time; seldom saw Doolittle; the weighers under whom I have been employed are Smalley, Spencer and Doolittle.

Matthew H. Cooper, for the defence: Was last employed as one of Mr. Spier's weighers; was connected with Mr. Doolittle as foreman, while he was weigher; worked with him till April last; when a weigher has goods to weigh, he has his foreman to do the business for him; Mr. Doolittle was only casually there; it was my business to collect the time from the gangs; as a matter of course, it was customary to render an account of time to the defendant; as far as I have any knowledge, the time was honestly given to Mr. Donaldson, the time clerk; it has been the practice with all the four weighers to enter against a man's name more than he received; I never made out any pay rolls for more than was due.

Cross-examined—Sometimes the rent of the office was put down to labor; that was the only way rent was paid for; did not know of rent being put down on pay roll previous to election of men who had done no work.

Wm. Donaldson, (for the defence:) Am the clerk referred to by the witness; have made up some of the pay rolls; made them out January and February, 1869; defendant never made one out; defendant took the pay rolls to the Custom-house and received the money, but Mr. Cooper or myself paid the money out; Mr. Cooper directed me to put in work on the pay rolls; defendant never so directed me; when I presented pay rolls to defendant I represented them as correct; there were men sent to us from the Custom-house to perform work, but used not to perform as much as they were paid for.

Cross-examined—Rent was paid to Mr. Cheeseboro, I believe; never knew Mr. Long as a laborer; Long was a liquor dealer in the same building; he receipted for rent as labor; received all my instructions from Mr. Cooper; as foreman, he directed me to put in the items in the pay rolls; I have named rent, &c.; the defendant never directed me to do so.

Matthew H Cooper recalled: The same office was used by all three weighers that I worked under; Mr. Doolittle never made any change in the pay rolls; Mr. Pemeroy insisted upon changing the word rent, and he went to the Auditor's office, and was then told to put down the item as labor, and after that he did so; this was about three years ago.

James L. Benedict, (for the prosecution:) Have been General Deputy Surveyor for sixteen years; look after the weighers; was empowered to employ all necessary labor; was allowed nothing for rent as rent, but $50 for storage of tools as rent.

John Long, (for the prosecution:) Know defendant; knew the place he occupied as an office; was agent for Cheeseboro and collected the rent for him; never received more than $14 a month; never signed pay rolls and never authorized any one to sign for me; I gave receipts on slips of paper.

Cross-examined—To the best of my knowledge Mr. Doolittle never paid me the rent; he was sometimes in the office when I collected, but whether he knew what I was about I can't say.

Charles A. Howard, (for the defence:) Am employed by United States Weigher William M. Este; have been employed in Weighers' Office since March 30; was in the same capacity in 1862-3; made out pay rolls when men worked little time, but were not there to sign; put their time opposite to their names; this he believed was the practice of all weighers; the practice has been changed since the investigation commenced.

Wm. J. Bruce: Am foreman for Henry H. Smith; made out pay rolls, and got the men to sign them when I could get them; when I could not get them to sign I would put their time to other men's time; did the same with regard to other small expenses, such as carting, &c.

The examination terminated yesterday morning. The case was summed up by counsel, after which Commissioner WHITE gave his decision, declaring that "the Government had failed to make out its case." He therefore discharged the defendant.

Mr. JACOB T. VAN WINKLE will be tried before Commissioner SHIELDS on Monday. His brother will appear in his defence.

CARD FROM JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, JR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In several of the evening papers and in the *Sun* of to-day appears an account of certain criminal proceedings taken before Commissioner KENNETH G. WHITE. In this account, among the names of several other persons, that of JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., a son of Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, is mentioned, and coupled with the statement that he was once a weigher in the Custom-house, that he had been charged with defrauding the Government, had been arrested thereafter, and subjected to an examination before Mr. WHITE. I beg leave to say that that statement is utterly false. I never held a position in the Custom-house, never was arrested, never examined before Mr. WHITE or any one else on any charge whatsoever. Nor was I ever accused of defrauding the Government or any one else. The proceedings were taken against another party, and were finally dismissed and the accused honorably discharged. But they were never directed against me. It is possible that the blunder of substituting my name was the unintentional mistake of a reporter. If this was done through carelessness, nothing can be more reprehensible than such negligence. If done with design, no more dastardly outrage could have been perpetrated on me.

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Jr.

THE CHESS PLAYERS AGAIN.

Growing Interest in the Chess Tournament—Status and Peculiarities of the Principal Players.

As the contest of the chess players at the Cafe Europa, in Division-street, progresses, the interest naturally increases. Last week witnessed a number of really fine games between several of the best chess champions engaged in the tourney. The contests between Messrs. MCKENZIE and BRENZINGER, in which the former was victorious; that between Messrs. C. H. STANLEY and F. PERRIN, in which Mr. STANLEY was successful in two sharply-contested games, elicited the approbation of the lookers-on. Two games which deserve a passing notice were those played by Captain MCKENZIE and Mr. F. PERRIN. By the decision of the Committee, whose duty it is to decide the question of equalizing the chances by the rendition of odds, where any inequality is supposed to exist between the players, the Captain had to give pawn and move to Mr. PERRIN, and in the event of his losing, the next game was to be played on even terms. After a fine display of chess-skill by Captain MCKENZIE, opposed by a stubborn resistance by his antagonist, the Captain had to strike his colors. The next game played on a subsequent occasion between the same players, on even terms, resulted in a draw, consequently a third game will have to be contested between them.

Mr. MERRIAN, one of the first chess players of Switzerland, has quite recently joined the tournament. Judging from the sample he has already given of his abilities, it may be inferred that he will hold his own among our strongest players. It is to be regretted that he did not make his appearance at an earlier stage of the proceedings, for he will find it difficult to score the necessary number of games to entitle him to a prize, the rule being that three-fourths of the total number of games must be played.

The score stands at present:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
J. Mason	42	6	C. H. Stanley	23	9
McKenzie	35	5	F.E.Brenzinger	15	9
H. Wernich	36	12	P. Von Frankenberg	12	2
E. Delmar	30	14			
F. Perrin	29	14	L. H. Hellwitz	28	18

The majority of the other players, to use a Hibernianism, are in the minority as to games.

The Central Park.

The attendance at the concert yesterday was larger even than usual. Not only was every seat filled, but hundreds spread themselves over the lawns and sought seats and shelter from the sun beneath the trees. One of the faults of our beautiful Park is a deficiency of shade. A walk of half a mile or more without a tree to protect us from the burning heat of a July day, is not pleasant, yet visitors to the Park must endure all this and more before they can hope to reach a cool and comfortable retreat. More trees are wanted, and should be planted. The Park is frequented most when shade is most desirable. More seats, too, could be used. Plainer and less expensive ones than those now placed in the Park would answer every purpose.

Of the concerts, it has already been said that the pieces selected this season are not heard to advantage. They abound too much in *piano* and *andante* passages to be effective out of the theatre and concert-room. At twenty paces from the music stand the sound is lost. The performances are, of course, coldly received, and seldom applauded. A programme of popular airs, marches, waltzes, polkas, &c., would certainly give more pleasure to those who visit the Park for the sake of the music, than the selections lately made. The idea of educating the public ear to appreciate a higher class of performances than marches and dances is a good one, but if these performances do not reach the public ear they certainly cannot educate it.

Among new improvements at the Park a photographic gallery is to be established at the lake, where visitors, strangers especially, can obtain views of the grounds and also have their own pictures taken. The new entrance at Eighth-avenue, called the "Circle," is fairly started, and when finished will be a great improvement on the present gate. One or two new fountains are under way, and two more carriages will be added to the present number this week. Work at the Zoölogical Gardens is also progressing well.

The Harvard Four—Their Departure Yesterday.

The Harvard oarsmen who are to represent America in the forthcoming rowing contest with a picked crew of English students, took their departure in the *City of Paris* yesterday noon. A large number of personal friends assembled on the steamer's dock to see them off, but no formal farewell demonstration was made on the occasion. They left the Astor House about 11 o'clock in carriages for the vessel. On their arrival at the dock they were greeted with hearty cheers from the representatives of various City boat clubs whose guests they have been for the past few days. Among the boating organizations represented on the dock were the Atalanta, Gulick, Columbia, Vespers, Yonkers, Waverley and Halcyon. The University boatmen and their immediate friends had their button-holes decorated with Magenta colored ribbon, the favorite color of the crew. The members of the crew are as follows: Messrs. LORING, (bow,) BASS, RICE, SIMMONS, (stroke,) BURNHAM, (coxswain.)

The Yacht Race Between the Magic and Rambler.

The yacht race between the schooners *Rambler*, owned by Mr. BANKER, 175 tons, and the *Magic*, owned by Mr. OSGOOD, 120 tons, over the New-York Yacht Course of forty miles, from the new Yacht Club-house, Staten Island, round the Lightship and return, was won by the *Magic* by ten minutes. The match was made by the owner of the *Rambler* for $1,000 against $500 on the *Magic*, with no allowance of time for difference of tonnage. The yachts started with a light head wind at 11 o'clock to the Southwest Spit, about eight miles, and started close hauled round the Lightship, twelve miles, and returned with all their kites flying, with a free wind, to the Southwest Spit, and from that wing and wing to the home stakeboat, the *Magic* arriving at 4:41 o'clock. The wind was light throughout the race. Several other yachts accompanied the *Rambler* and *Magic*—the schooner *Alice*, belonging to Commodore KIDD, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, overhauling the schooner *Phantom*, Commodore STEBBINS, in beating down to the Southwest Spit, and running away from the *Fleur de Lis* on the return.

Collision on the Erie Railroad.

About 12 o'clock on Friday night the emigrant train No. 13 of the Erie Railroad, bound West, collided with a freight train near the junction at Greycourt, N. Y. The train consisted of nine cars, three of which were filled with general merchandise; the remaining six were loaded with iron and coal. All of these cars were badly damaged, and part of their contents destroyed.

Nine other cars in the neighborhood, loaded with rails, were set on fire and totally destroyed. The iron becoming red-hot, it was impossible to remove the obstructions from the track; and the through trains from the West and also those outward bound were detained until trains could be "made up" on either side of the wreck to carry passengers to their destination.

The through train No. 12 from the West was detained at Chester, and the passengers were compelled to walk a long distance in order to connect with the train waiting to carry them to New-York. The through train No. 4 was also detained at Goshen.

No persons, so far as we have been able to ascertain, were injured.

Westchester County.

Sergeant MANGIN, of the Metropolitan Police force at Yonkers, received information yesterday that four United States bonds of the issue of 1867, for $1,000 each, Nos. 62,882, 62,883, 62,884 and 62,885, had been stolen in Troy.

A spirited public meeting was held in Tarrytown, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of taking measures to secure an ample supply of water for the protection of property from the ravages of fire, as well as for domestic and business purposes; also in favor of getting the village incorporated. The utmost unanimity prevailed at the meeting, all present manifesting a disposition to go ahead in the way of improvements, and committees were appointed to carry out the objects in view, or rather to take the initiative steps in the matter.

On Thursday PETER BANTA, Jr., of White Plains, got into an altercation with a colored man named WILLIAM CARPENTER and his wife, and a scuffle ensued between the latter and young BANTA, when the colored man drew forth a razor and with it committed a murderous assault upon Mr. BANTA, cut off one of his ears, and inflicted other injuries which will probably prove fatal. The colored man instantly fled, and at last accounts had eluded the pursuit of the officers.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

A Painful Story of Cruel Desertion and Suffering.

A German Family Taken from Castle Garden to Staten Island and Abandoned—One of the Members Dies from Want—The Others Suffering.

A shocking case of destitution, which has already resulted fatally in one case, and will probably do so in two others at least, has just been discovered on Staten Island. A German named JACOB ULTRICH, with his family, consisting of a wife and six children, became located in a cellar in Clifton some eight or ten days ago, no one knows how. On Tuesday evening last the wife went out, probably to meet some one to whom she could tell her story, and after several fruitless attempts to get some one to understand her, she at last met Mrs. VOGT, wife of a German butcher, of whom she begged something and got a piece of meat. But the poor woman had no stove or fire to cook it, and Mrs. VOGT was induced to go and see the state of the unfortunate family. A scene of heart-rending destitution met her eyes. She told Dr. RICHARDSON, who brought the case to the notice of Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, of Stapleton, one of the trustees of the place. That gentleman immediately repaired to the aid of the sufferers, and through him and the neighbors immediate necessaries were provided. But their friendly assistance, in the case of one of the children, came too late, for it died that (Wednesday) night, and was buried the next day in a coffin supplied by the Superintendent of the Poor. Two others of the children are still in an exceedingly precarious condition, and it is thought they cannot recover. Everything that humanity can suggest is now being done for the poor people, who are in an utterly exhausted condition; and it is doubtful if the father, who is a physically healthy and able-bodied man, could do anything to-morrow, if he got work, he is so reduced by famine. The father says that, having arrived in this country some days ago, the Castle Garden people sent him to Staten Island with some party who placed them in the cellar, and then unaccountably forsook them. The case is one deserving prompt investigation by the Emigration Commissioners. The man states he is from the village of Astheim, in the municipality of Goszeron, in Germany.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

About 1:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the workroom of HENRY HOLLENDER, dealer in human hair, on the third floor of No. 115 Chambers-street, and was caused by a workman dropping a hot iron into a lot of hair. HOLLENDER'S loss was $300, but fully covered by insurance. SIMON WEINTHER, manufacturer of clothing, occupying a portion of the building, was also damaged $300; the building was injured to the extent of $500; both these latter losses are covered by insurance.

The Police made 1,695 arrests in this City during the past week.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, a laborer, living at No. 164 Mott-street, while at work yesterday morning at the corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, was slightly injured by a brick wall falling on him. He was attended by Police Surgeon KENNEDY.

JOHN NOONAN, aged 20 years, living at No. 113 Baxter-street, was slightly injured yesterday by being run over by a truck at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets.

The Police discovered a soft brown hat and an old sack-coat, with an account-book having the name of CHARLES KEHOE written inside, on the bank at the foot of Sixty-sixth-street. The owner is supposed to have been drowned.

FRANK BECKLER, of No. 120 Broome-street, aged 8 years, fell off Pier No. 5 East River, yesterday, and was drowned. The remains were not recovered.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the premises No. 34 Greene-street, occupied by E. GUMBRINNER, dealer in hair goods, who sustained a loss of $200. The Police and members of Engine Company No. 13 extinguished the flames.

CHARLES CHILDS, a sailor, died suddenly yesterday on board the schooner *Charles W. Hart*, at the foot of Corlear-street, East River.

Brooklyn.

During the month of June the dispensary connected with the Long Island College Hospital treated 724 patients and dispensed 1,054 prescriptions gratuitously.

On Friday evening, as Mr. CHAS. VOSS, a respectable German citizen of Greenpoint, was returning home from New-York he fell overboard from the ferry-boat *Greenpoint*. Mr. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, fireman of the boat, jumped into the water after him and rescued him from drowning. Mr. VOSS' friends offered Mr. MCCULLOUGH some money for his praiseworthy conduct; but he as promptly declined, saying that he had done nothing but his duty.

The Brooklyn Police made 412 arrests last week.

The whole of the Central Squad are ordered to report to Sergeant BOYCE, at Coney Island, to-day. They are to be on duty from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Second Baptist Church of Williamsburg, on Ainslie-street, near Graham-avenue, will be dedicated to-day.

Staten Island.

At an adjourned meeting of the trustees, the Treasurer was authorized and empowered to negotiate for the sale of the bonds of the village of Port Richmond to the amount of $15,000, with which to improve the roads, avenues and streets in said village, subject to the approval of the trustees.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the North Shore propose to erect a splendid edifice for their accommodation on the North Shore, near the New-Brighton Landing, at a cost which is estimated at $21,000.

New-Jersey.

Yesterday morning a carpenter named MICHAEL KELLY, at work on a building in course of erection on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, corner of South Eighth-street, accidentally fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, striking his head with great violence and receiving fatal injuries. The deceased was a resident of Bergen, and leaves a wife and five children. An inquest will be held on Monday evening by Coroner WARREN.

CHARLES R. TOWNSEND, Jr., was arrested yesterday afternoon in Newark, on a charge of forging his partner's name to checks and issuing the same. TOWNSEND is the senior partner in the firm of TOWNSEND & TIERNEY, No. 57 Market-street, who do the largest business in the retail grocery line in Newark, and TOWNSEND has been for some time past defrauding in various ways, until finally WILLIAM TIERNEY gave the matter into the hands of Detective SMITH, who arrested TOWNSEND. The accused was formerly in business in Jersey City, and is respectably connected.

Roman Catholic Jubilee—Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Spalding.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 10.

Archbishop SPALDING has issued a pastoral letter proclaiming what is called a jubilee, or season of prayer for gaining plenary indulgence, in the Archdiocese of Baltimore, the occasion being taken in connection with the General Council of the Vatican, which has been convoked by the Pope, in Rome, at the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, on Dec. 8 next. The time for gaining indulgence in this archdiocese will extend from Aug. 15 until the close of the Ecumenical Council. The conditions announced for gaining the plenary indulgence offered in the Archbishop's letter are as follow:

1. To visit three churches designated by the proper ecclesiastical authority, or one of them twice.
2. Praying therein according to the intuitions of the Pontiff, as above indicated; no special prayers are prescribed: either those indicated in the small manual of the jubilee, or five Our Fathers and Hail Marys will suffice.
3. Fasting on three days, even not consecutive other than those of the Ember weeks.
4. An alms bestowed according to each one's ability or devotion.
5. Finally, a good confession and communion.

In each church of the archdiocese the pastor will have a closed box placed in a conspicuous place, inscribed "Jubilee Alms," in which the faithful may deposit their offerings; one-half of which the pastor will apply to the charities or poor of the parish, and the remaining half he will forward to Rev. EDWARD MCCOLGAN, for the support of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys of the City of Baltimore. According to a notice issued in a previous circular, the reverend clergy will please remember that the collect De Spiritu Sancto is to be always added, as of obligation, according to the injunction of the Pontiff; while there is no obligation, but simply a request, that the low Mass of the Holy Ghost should be said once in each church, on all Thursdays not impeded by a double feast. Archbishop SPALDING proposes to sail for Rome on the 20th of next October to attend the Ecumenical Council.

Heavy Damages Awarded in a Collision Case.

From the Baltimore American, July 10.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning Judge GILES delivered an oral opinion in the case of LEWIS N. HOPKINS and others *vs.* The steamer *Louisiana*, libel to recover $17,000 damages for running into and sinking the schooner *Susanna*, in the Patapsco River, off the Lazaretto buoy, on the 27th February last. His Honor, after fully reviewing the testimony adduced in the case, said that the steamer came into Court in fault. It was confessed that there was no lookout on duty, and that fact raised the presumption against her. He would sign a decree awarding the sum of $8,465 68 to the owners for freight, demurrage and expenses of raising and repairing the schooner, and $6,221 91 to the owners of the cargo, making a total of $14,687 59. The counsel for the defendant gave notice of an appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States. The schooner at the time of the collision was laden with bags of corn, and was coming up the river at the rate of eight miles an hour, while the steamer was going down at twelve miles an hour. When first observed the vessels were about a mile and a half apart, and in the course of three or five minutes they collided, the steamer cutting into the schooner about twenty-six feet through the hull and cargo to the mainmast. The crew had barely time to escape with their lives, as the schooner sunk immediately.

CALIFORNIA LABOR EXCHANGE.

First Annual Report of the Secretary—Over 18,600 Persons Furnished with Employment—The Demand for Labor.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the California Labor Exchange was held in San Francisco on the 1st inst. JOHN WHITE, Secretary, presented his report, from which we make the following extracts:

The California Labor Exchange went into operation on the 29th day of April, 1868, under the auspices of the most prominent merchants, public officers, and other influential citizens of San Francisco, for the purpose of supplying a convenient medium of communication between laboring people and persons in need of labor—a central office where might be obtained reliable information concerning the industrial interests and resources of the State of California and the adjacent States and Territories. The results this report and the accompanying tables will show, 8,268 orders were received, calling for over 19,500 persons in the men department.

Up to yesterday employment has been found for over 18,600 persons—14,662 men and 4,021 women. This truly eloquent fact will conclusively show that the institution has been a remarkable success—a success honorable to its founders and supporters, and creditable to the city and State, encouraging to the philanthropist, and a certain assurance of the industrial viger and prosperity of our people.

The success of the Labor Exchange in San Francisco might have been even more surprising had the supply of labor been equal to the demand during the whole time of its existence. In the City and County of San Francisco the Exchange has been of inestimable utility. In the States and Territories of the Pacific coast generally, the supporters of the Exchange have rendered most useful services, for at nearly all accessible points its objects are understood and its benefits have been distributed. Laborers sent by hundreds from the Exchange have been in the dense forests of the Sierra Nevada working for the great Pacific Railroad and taking part in the almost romantic strife to be first at Great Salt Lake. For nearly all our manufactories, far and near, the Labor Exchange has contributed assistance in brain and muscle.

The Exchange has not only furnished domestic help, agricultural or unskilled labor, but also all kinds of skilled labor, mechanics, artisans, &c., and so far as can be ascertained, with satisfaction to employers.

Various speculations have been frequently made as regards the supply of labor in this State during the past year. Some persons have contended that the city and State were overrun with poor persons unable to obtain employment, and doleful tales of privation have shocked the sensitive ears of charitable families. Others have believed that the State was crowded with Asiatics, who threatened to drive white labor from the country. Many, again, contend that a large increase in our population would ruin the laboring classes by creating too sharp a competition and reducing the producing power to "a minimum." The fact is, that both skilled and unskilled useful labor has been for some months past rising in value. This shows the demand is in excess of the supply, although it does not necessarily prove that there are not large numbers of poor people in our midst. No Chinese labor has been furnished by this society. (It has been found impossible to fill orders for some classes of workmen, and the demand for female domestic servants has been, and still is, very largely in excess of the supply. Although large numbers of Mongolians are employed as cooks, and in other domestic occupations, the orders for women to do general housework, &c., are more persistent and numerous than ever.) There is no community in the civilized world where pauperism cannot be found. No effectual remedy seems to be within the scope of human knowledge, and will not be, so long as the lame, the halt, the blind, the dissolute, the bad, the unfortunate, and the incurably lazy, are to be found. It ought to be, however, a matter for congratulation, that those who are willing and able to work can generally find opportunity at the Labor Exchange.

It was believed that on the completion of the Pacific Railroad there would be a great influx of laborers—that an army of laborers would be released along the road and seek new occupations here, and that the attractions offered by California and cheaper means of communication would induce large bodies of people in the Eastern States to secure new homes on this coast. But so far as the labor market has been concerned, no appreciable difference has been perceived. The men who have been engaged in the construction of the Pacific Railroad have either found work in the extensive mining regions beyond the Sierra Nevadas or have been conveyed by contractors to the lines of other roads in this State.

The truth is clearly, that the supply of laboring people has not been and still is not sufficient to meet the necessities of the country, and that our laboring classes are the most prosperous, and ought to be the happiest people in the world. The demand, it will be further observed, has been principally for common laborers, farmers, carpenters, miners, blacksmiths, cooks, boys, &c. Domestic servants, who only command about $40 or $50 a year in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, have been eagerly engaged here at the rate of $20 to $40 per month, as fast as they have offered. Boys (12 to 16 years of age) for light work or apprenticeship, are paid from $12 to $25 per month, and all classes of industrious persons are paid at rates which would not at all be entertained anywhere outside the Pacific States.

The receipts, subscriptions and donations have amounted to $9,472 46; seven installments City loan, $1,750, being in all $11,222 46. The expenditures have been: Rent, $1,300; salaries and commissions, $7,207 85; stationery and printing, $832 58; furniture and fixtures, $785 72; postage and miscellaneous, $838 28. Total, $10,969 43—leaving a balance in cash of $253 03, without any liabilities than $75. The persons for whom employment has been found have thus cost the Exchange, on the average, 59 cents.

THE INDIANS.

British View of American Policy.

From the London Times, June 28.

* * * It would be unjust to quit the subject without again remarking on the patience and forbearance which the United States Government has shown toward these aboriginal tribes. Whether this policy was not sometimes carried to excess may be doubted; but it is quite certain that the department charged with the care of Indian affairs, was always supplied liberally with money and allowed to indulge its characteristic partiality without check or hindrance. It is now asserted that many remittances destined for Indian hands were intercepted on the way, nor do we wish to maintain that Indian wars have been always unprovoked or gratutous; but it may be concluded without fear of error that the policy to which the Government has now been driven was unavoidable in the end. No terms of peace were practicable with these unmitigated and, for the most part, irreclaimable savages. *Either they must disappear, or the great American nation must be checked in its growth.* There was no other alternative, nor can we anticipate that the system now in view will have any other result than to break the fall or mitigate the sufferings of a race doomed to extinction. The Indians will never live, or, at least, will never thrive, on the "reservations" assigned to them. Such a confinement will clash with their instinctive propensities, and though the American Government will do all that can be done, the result—a result not to be evaded—will be failure on the part of the State, and gradual decay on the part of its pensioners.

The Justice De Paix.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is nothing like the Justice de Paix in England, although NAPOLEON I., in founding the institution, borrowed the English name of Justice of the Peace. A British Police Court cannot be said to resemble it, for the Juge de Paix does not deal with crimes or misdemeanors. A great many of the cases submitted to French Judges of the Peace are of the kind which English Police Magistrates would declare themselves incompetent to adjudicate on. Almost every day one may read in the English papers that a poor man or woman has presented himself or herself before Mr. This or Mr. That, and, after the recital of a most grevious case, been dismissed with the words: "I deeply sympathize with you, but I regret to say I am quite powerless to afford you help." One seldom hears such a reply as this from a Juge de Paix. If any injustice has been done, (and provided, of course, there be no politics mixed up with the business,) the chances are certainly ten to one that he sees you righted, and this without expense, delay or trouble, in the best, most sensible and most unceremonious way possible. The room into which I followed Alphonse was divided by a bar into two unequal parts—the larger for the public, the lesser for the pleaders. On a dais, raised about a foot from the ground, was an armchair and a table. In the centre of the space reserved for the pleaders was a large table covered with an infinity of objects of various kinds, all relating to quarrels about to be settled. At this table sat a gentleman writing; this was the clerk, (*greffier.*) The seat on the dais belonged to the Juge de Paix, and was filled by small friend in gold spectacles, the frequenter of the *café* X. At first sight the room might have been mistaken for an ordinary French Court of justice, but at a second glance the difference was easily discernible; there was no seat for a Procureur-Imperial, and no barristers. Every man must speak for himself at the Justice de Paix; plaintiff and defendant being questioned alike. The Judge does his best to get at the truth, and to do this well he has no need of lawyers. The case being tried when we went in was one that would have been dismissed by any English Magistrate as frivolous. A workman had bought a pot of pomatum—cost, a franc. On returning home and examining his purchase, he finds the pomatum to be rancid and unfit for use. He appeals to the perfumer to let him take another pot in exchange. Refusal of the perfumer. Customer argues, protests, vociferates, and finally takes out a summons. The Juge de Paix sets matters straight in a minute and a half. After looking at the pomatum, "Why do you refuse to give this man another pot?" says he to the perfumer. "I don't see why I should," responds the latter; "Monsieur comes in and chooses a pot; if it's a good one so much the better; if it's not, so much the worse; he must take his chance." "Nonsense," cries the Judge, "you don't keep a lottery, but a shop; in taking your customer's money you agreed by tacit contract to give him good pomatum. You must pay one franc cost of the pot, two francs to compensate this man for loss of time, and fifty centimes cost of the summons. Go along with you. Call the next case." This next case was that of a landlady who had let some rooms for three months to a gentleman without knowing that he played the flute; (gentleman and flute produced.) After being fairly installed, the lodger had begun one day at noon to practice upon his instrument, and had continued without ceasing till six. The landlady contended that under these distressing circumstances she had a right to eject. The lodger, on the contrary, maintained that he was entitled to stay his three months, and to play the flute as often as he liked. "No doubt you are," assented the Judge, "but, Monsieur, do you think it would be the act of a *galant homme* to strain your privilege at the expense of a lady?" With these words *galant homme* and *lady*, you can turn a Frenchman round your little finger. The flutist began to stammer, and from that moment it was not difficult to bring him to an agreement, the terms of which, as far as I can remember, were that the contract should be annulled, *a l'aimable*, but that the lodger should be allowed to remain in possession until he had found new rooms, on the understanding, of course, that meanwhile he should cease playing. In thus settling this little matter, which would certainly never have been arranged by the parties themselves, the Judge took care to lay it down as "a law of honor" that a person afflicted with a mania for playing the flute was bound to make known his infirmity to those with whom he desired to lodge. This said, he rapped his pen against the inkstand, and called in his usual voice, for the next case. A score more affairs were disposed of within the next two hours, and amongst them that of Alphonse, whose *ami* Jules was requested to pay ten francs in two weekly installments to heal his friend's eye. In all the cases the Judge seemed to do his best to conciliate the contending parties; and when he failed to do this, his adjudications were always honest and equitable. Some of the cases submitted to him involved large sums of money; others hinged upon mere trifles. There is no limit to the jurisdiction of a Juge de Paix. If accepted as referee by plaintiff and defendant, he may give judgment in a matter of millions as well as in that of a few pence. Of course, however, it often happens that in affairs relating to disputed sales a Juge de Paix has need to be assisted in his decisions by the opinion of professional appraisers. There are, accordingly, a staff of experts attached to each mairie, and these men, whose collective knowledge embraces every branch of trade, are at hand to advise the Judge as to the value of any object, animate or inanimate, which it is possible to buy or sell. After listening to Maitre Robin a whole afternoon, I was not surprised to hear that the decision of the Juges de Paix are seldom appealed against before the Superior Courts. The Parisian who believes in nothing believes in the Juge de Paix. He never makes sport of him, has the fullest trust in his integrity, and flies to him for redress or arbitration where an Englishman would never think of consulting anybody. This is one of the disadvantages of the facile working of the Justice de Paix. It serves to make Frenchmen less self-reliant than they ought to be. It makes them a great deal too prone to fancy that a man has no need of brains when there is an "administration" there to think for him.

That "Challenge" Between the Rival Candidates in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Whig, July 8.

No challenge was passed between the candidates. SENTER had accused STOKES of cowardice. STOKES replied that after election he, STOKES, would see whether SENTER would stand fire. SENTER instantly signified his readiness to settle the matter at once, when STOKES disclaimed any present intentions of putting his test to the trial. After the speaking Governor SENTER laid his hand on STOKES' shoulder and said they would settle at once any unsettled matters between them; that he, SENTER, did not propose to have a threat hanging over him. STOKES then explained that SENTER should understand that it was only a part of the argument and was not intended seriously, or as a threat, and the matter dropped.

THE CHARLESTON COLLECTOR.—A private telegram from Washington was received here yesterday afternoon announcing that Dr. A. G. MACKEY has been reinstated as Collector of Customs. The statement is generally believed by the friends of Dr. MACKEY, who assert that he was removed because of misrepresentations made to the President by his enemies, and that his reappointment is due to the letter of Governor SCOTT to the President, which placed affairs in their true light—the Governor stating, among other things, that Dr. MACKEY was the leader of the Republican Party in Charleston, and its prosperity was in a great measure due to him.—*Charleston (S. C.) News, July 8.*

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Barclay-st., s. e. corner of Church-st., 100x125	$100,000
Broadway, w. s., between 82d and 83d sts., 204.4x157.7x204.4x159.9	120,000
Broome-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Eldridge-st., 25x100	13,500
Depeyster-st., No. 27, 20.7¼x48.10x18.3x49.10	4,500
King-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 22x53	4,600
Madison-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25x95	35,000
48th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	
2d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x70.6x25.1½x67.4	3,460
23d-st., s. s., 394 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	5,000
23d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x98.9	125,000
24th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x98.9	
38th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x90	18,000
41st-st., s. s., 289 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9	10,500
49th-st., n. s., 80.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.10x100.5	4,300
49th-st., n. s., 97.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.6½x100.5	4,275
49th-st., n. s., 113.10½ ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.10x100.5	4,450
52d-st., s. s., 266.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.7x100.5	16,500
60th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	nom.
83d-st., s. s., 149.8⅝ ft. w. of 3d-av., 15.7x77	11,000
87th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.8½	6,000
111th-st., s. s., 520 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x100.11	7,000
113th-st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	12,000
133d-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11	9,000
Leases Recorded.	
Broome-st., No. 159, 7 years, per year	$1,600
William-st., No. 23, 3 years, per year	1,200
3d-av., e. s., between 98th and 99th sts., 4 years 11 months, per year	500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x86.7	$1,820
Ainslie-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	3,751
Boerum-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,000
Johnson-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x100	6,500
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Gates-av., 25x100	900
Livingston-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x95.6	16,000
Madison-st., s. s., 227.10 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 14x100	5,000
Moore-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	nom.
Malbone-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of New-York-av., 25x127.9	1,000
Nassau-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Gold-st., 20x107	8,500
Powers-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	500
Remsen-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	10,000
Smith-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100x14x32x328x67	3,600
Sackett-st., n. s., 92 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 19x100	4,500
Warren-st., n. s., 250.4 ft. e. of Troy-av., 40.6x155.7	1,800
North 2d-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 40x80	2,600
2d-place, s. s., 136.8 ft. e. of Henry-st., 34x133.5	11,500
Atlantic and Smith avs., n. e. corner, 104x97x100x91	5,025
Atlantic-av., s. s., 122.8 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 42.7x131.3x41.8x124.1	575
Atlantic-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-av., 50x108.6x25x25x25x86.6	2,200
Atlantic and Schenck avs., n. w. corner, 75x108.6	4,000
Atlantic and Schenck avs., n. e. corner, 50x88	3,000
Atlantis-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x101.6	1,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of McDonough-st., 40x80	9,250
Hamilton-av. and Imlay-st., s. w. corner, 64x23.8x50x70	10,800
Hamilton-av., w. s., 424.11 ft. n. of Conover-st., 25x80	
Section 17 on map of 283d section at Flatbush and Lott sts., w. s., 186.7 ft. n. road from Flatbush to Flatlands Neck, 180.9x98.2x168x98.4	15,000
Lots Nos. 488 to 495, block N; lots Nos. 324 to 327, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, block L; Nos. 323, 230, 231, on map A, East New-York; lot Nos. 317 to 320, 303 to 308, on W. Howard's map, 1 undivided ¼ part	2,500
Lots Nos. 476 to 487, block N., map A, East New-York, (whole part;) lots Nos. 1 to 6, 9 to 24, 26 to 34, block J, (an undivided ½ part,) on map C C, East New-York, and also N. Brooklyn, Jamaica R. R., w. to land heirs of J. Blake, s. by land of heirs of J. Cozine, e. by land of heirs of J. Schink, 31 acres at New-Lotts, ½ part	3,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Groel property, end Jones-st., 75x100	$1,500
Garside-st., 119 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 35x133	1,500
Littelle property, Belleville-av., e. s., 37x240	2,700
Clinton-av., n. s., 159 ft. from Church-st., 53x180	13,250
Gold-st., e. s., 305 ft. from Orange-st., 56x100	575
Wall-st., e. s., 191 ft. from Ferry-st., 27x109	575
Bloomfield.	
Belleville-av., 58x168	$1,000
East Orange.	
Evergreen-place, e. s., 105 ft. front	$2,625
Montclair.	
Vanriper property, road from Montclair to Orange, ½ acre	$6,000
Woodside.	
Belleville-av., w. s., 224x227	$8,500
Jersey City.	
South 4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 50x126	$2,200
Hudson City.	
Lots Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, F. Markstein's property, 100x100	$5,000
Scott-st., n. s., lot No. 8, block No. 4, Heshe & Weber's map, 25x100	800
Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 295 Washington Village Land Association, 25x91	900
Lot No. 24, block D, adjoining reservoir, 25x200	1,000
Lot No. 22, block No. 4, Bramhall's map, 25x100	825
Lots Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22, Martin Lilli's property, 25x150	6,000
Hoboken-av., n. e. s., adjoining land of Long Dock Co., Maurice Meehan's property	6,000
Hoboken.	
Hudson-st., e. s., 214 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20x100	$14,700
William and 3d sts., s. e. corner, 25x70	3,000
Bergen.	
Fox-place, n. s., 180 ft. e. of Giles-st., 20x100	$650
Bright-st., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	1,400
Brown's Ferry road, near Hackensack River, in Hudson City, all property of T. G. De Mott, 14 43-100 acres and 12 65-100 acres	2,945
Bayonne.	
Bergen Plank road, w. s., adjoining W. Wilson's, 50x116	$2,000

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 81½; Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 10—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sugar quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 10.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 10.

Cotton opened quiet and steady; Tres Ordinaire, 148f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81½. Stocks dull; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 10—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western and 27s. for new do. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 38s. ℔ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer. Pork, 99s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 64s. ℔ cwt. for American Fine. Bacon, 62s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6½d. for Refined. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ℔ ton. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £92 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

PARIS, Saturday July 10—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 71f. 50c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 10—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	W	Clear	70
Boston	N. W	Clear	75
New-York	W	Clear	80
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	72
Wilmington, Del	S. W	Clear	70
Washington	S. W	Clear	78
Fortress Monroe	S. W	Clear	80
Richmond	E.	Clear	80
Oswego	S.	Clear	71
Buffalo	W.	Clear	72
Pittsburg	—	Clear	76
Chicago	S. W	Clear	81
Mobile	S.	Clear	85
New-Orleans	S. W	Clear	82

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 10—*In steamship Pereire, for Havre and Brest.*—Mrs. Henry W. Hicks and maid-servant, Mrs. W. Langdon, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Mariano Roca and 2 infants, Miss Roca, 7 children of Mr. Roca and 4 servants, Mr. R. O. Colt, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. P. Forcade, Mrs. Campbell, infant and nurse, Miss A. Davis, Miss E. Chandler, Mr. Geo. O. Shuttuck, Miss Shuttuck, E. Testa, Mrs. Fanny Natali Testa, Judge and Mrs. H. T. Dickey, two children, nurse and maid, Robert Dickey, Potter Palmer, D. B. Batione, A. Batione, Mrs. M. E. Triggs, Miss Lizzie Dickson, Miss Emily Dickson, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss L. O'Brien, Miss J. O'Brien, Miss H. O'Brien, Miss A. Arnot, Miss Arnot, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnot, the two Misses de Coninck, Master J. Heard, Master A. Heard and maid, Mrs. W. Sharon, Miss C. Sharon, F. Sharon, Miss F. Sharon and servant, E. Farrence, N. Bunell, C. J. Stoppam, G. Tagliabue, A. C. Barney, Mme. F. Pinchon, Miss J. Pinchon, C. H. Crump, Dr. J. C. Barron and wife, P. H. Morgan, W. Morgan, Miss H. Morgan, Mrs. W. R. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Mann, Mrs. D. Walton, Miss A. Sacomene, Miss Osgood, Miss E. L. Lambert, Mrs. W. F. Roelofson and maid, W. P. Phipps, Mr. Durand, Miss Durand, H. T. Cox, Mr. Blum, Mrs. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Weill, Mrs. S. Weill and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Poiney and child, Mrs. A. M. V. Arbouch and son and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Virollep and child, Mrs. A. Hutchins, Master Hutchins, Miss Lucy Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Power and servant, T. G. Power, S. De Bermingham, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Tronilly, C. K. Randall, Mr. Barre, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vigouroux and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, H. Seger, Mr. Ponsot, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Esnard, W. H. Howell, R. E. Brulatour, Mrs. E. A. Wadsworth and maid, H. Wadsworth, A. Wadsworth, E. W. Brooks, J. Caire, S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Voisin, D. Jugla, J. M. Seixas, Mr. Soleliac, Mrs. A. Barley, J. Sherwoods, Chas. Moore, W. Fair, Hon. and Mrs. Isaac Livermore, Mrs. G. Livermore, Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Harris, Chas. C. Livermore, Rev. Dr. Briggs, Mr. Justh, Mr. Delcroix, John Winter, Mrs. A. Emory, D. Anglars, Mr. Louage, Mr. Flaurand, W. Burmisegston, Mr. Bojat, E. P. Kammerer, C. Pisani, E. Allison, M. Budd, A. Bonand, A. R. Delavigne, V. Le Noce, C. Arbogast, G. Arbogast, W. Arbogast, Mrs. Philippe and infant, Miss A. Philippe, A. Philippe, Miss C. Philippe, D. Zwick, E. M. Wagner, A. Faudous, A. M. Schlesinger, Mrs. Wagner, Mme. Chataigner, Mrs. Resterer, Miss Octavia, Miss E. Dumay, Mr. Rougean, A. Douet, J. Majeune, Mr. Brunet, John B. Signiogo, P. Sichel, Miss Margat, Miss E. Gouffart, Miss Favre, Mrs. Dubios, Mrs. C. Fries, Mrs. A. Mancel, infant and maid, Miss Cruthers, Mrs. Israel, F. D. Riesterer, A. Vaillant, J. W. Trask, C. Schneider, Jose Alvarez, Jose Robert, F. Aubertin, D. Robert, M. Robert, Mr. Grolland, Majin Salvado, A. Mary.

JULY 10—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Sweet and niece, Miss Fanny Exall, Mrs. and 2 Misses Jones, B. G. Templeton, C. H. Tibbitts, James T. Burns, Wm. McNulty, Dr. T. J. Verdi, John Cornohan, Adolphus Brown, John McGuire, J. K. Prior, W. C. Whittlemore, Sterne Chittendan, Thomas P. Bayes, Mr. Droop, F. M. Wilson, Mrs. Ames and 2 children, John McNamara, Mr. Cash, E. B. J. Jones, Captain Battye, B. H. Micon, Colonel Hay, Secretary of Legation to Spain, Mr. Seedom, F. W. Bennett, Ira C. Canfield, A. M. Bush, Henry Horton, G. B. Tincknor, G. Ricker, Geo. Graham, C. Loring, W. H. Harbeck, E. Barry, Miss Cordelia C. Matthews, Master John C. Matthews, R. Marsh Denman, A. B. Reading and wife, Mons. K. Bazin, Caroline Bazin, Clemence Doutail, Mr. Clow, Thomas Coyle, A. Milne, T. A. Reany, E. Baker, Wm. Westerfield and wife, Mrs. M. A. Hubbard, Miss Westerfield, W. A. Blackmore, Hugh Murray and son, Mr. Ure, Mr. Smith, James Crookshanks, W. L. McMillen, Mr. Latham and wife, Wm. Murray, Mr. Grayson and child, Thomas W. King, wife and daughter, Mr. Boughton and friend, R. M. Moses, A. L. Richardson, Richard Sugden, A. W. Griswold, G. T. Jones, Mrs. Morse, Miss Watson, Mrs. William Baker, Miss Maria L. Johnson, Mme. L. Saueur and 2 children, Jeremiah Crowley, Henry Oviatt, Wm. Blaikie, F. A. Harris, J. A. Hinckley, Edward B. Macy, Geo. J. Fisher, Geo. W. Warren, Geo. Morse, Wm. C. O. Driscoll, Geo. J. Pock, John S. Eldridge, D. J. Kirwan, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Brayley, M. Pardee, J. W. Gordon, General McMillan and wife.

William H. Simmons, A. S. Loring, George Bass, S. W. Rice, Arthur Burnham, of Harvard University.

JULY 10—*In steamship Cambria, for Derry, Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Michael Halliman, Michael Carroll, Dr. F. E. Rendon, Wm. McLauchlin, Captain Turtle, Hubart Bohmer, Adolph Sommers, Peter Klyburg, Paul Van Germen, Erastus L. Chittenden, Rev. J. Kennedy, Jas. M. Garnett, Thos. M. King, Chas. G. Cassel, Arthur Dennison, Wm. Bingham, Jr., Henry McCallum, Wm. C. Creamer, Mrs. Wm. C. Creamer, David S. Arnott, Rich. Mason, Jr., E. J. Harris, Leon Blum, Wm. H. Smith, Alex. Waugh, Geo. Clifford, Elizabeth Clifford, Rev. J. Thompson, Alex. Thompson, Hon. Isaac Kinley, Miss Jeannie G. Kinley, John A. Walker, Mrs. J. A. Walker, Jessie Walker, Mrs. Margt. Parker, Miss B. Morde, Miss L. M. Giddness, Mrs. Myhole, Chas. Mackay, Mrs. Geo. Ewing, Mrs. Turtle and child, W. L. McMillen, Mrs. W. L. McMillen, George M. Harding, Minnie Ray Harding, Carry May Harding, Caroline M. Harding, Wm. Haile, Mrs. Wm. Haile, Wm. Hawkins, Sarah Hawkins, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. D. Dixon, Mary Linn, Edener Church, J. Scott, Alex. Forrest, Robt. B. Hunter, Jane McCullough, Euphemia Mullen, Wm. S. Bryce, Adam Muir, J. O. Stevenson, W. Richardson, Mrs. M. Richardson, Margt. Richardson, Fredk. Thorn, Wm. Gray, Miss Allen, J. B. Knott, Edellie Knott, Zeleo Knott, Robt. Dick, Mrs. Long, Jas. W. Mann, Wm. Russell, Mrs. John Neeland, Miss Jackson and child, Elizabeth Brown, David Kennedy, Catherine Kennedy, James Filshie, Thos. Comrie, John Gordon, John Forsyth, John Crosbie, and others in the steerage.

JULY 10—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—A. N. Whelchome, J. Platt, lady and child, Mrs. W. H. Murdock and child, Mr. Pollard, Mrs. Brush, Miss Victorian, Miss Mehlon, Joseph Keon, E. Lansing, Geo. E. Aljar and lady, J. M. Howe, Mr. Lord, C. M. Morcello and wife, W. A. Andre, H. W. Demphey, Thos. Cable, Mr. Begg, lady and child, Master Begg, John M. Dilks, M. La Thorne, M. C. Smith, N. A. Lajo, Hy. Cheesman, Mrs. Sleigh and child, Miss Clara Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Wilson, Miss C. W. Arvis, Mr. Gentu.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall*—Chas. E. Wise, C. Spricklee, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. S. H. Willey, daughter, son and 3 children, Captain T. V. Roskell, wife and servant, C. T. Hopkins, Mrs. S. A. Field, Captain J. Schimerhorn, C. Schenck, U. S. N., and wife, S. B. Cary and wife, M. Ortes, Liberato Dubon, A. Lanaro, Dr. Livingston, C. R. Barclay, J. Weigmann, H. Kenny, Mrs. Grey, D. Goyrie, J. M. Gener, M. Henriques, M. Martinez, A. V. Reed, V. Forsyth, Miss C. Peres, P. Doul, Mrs. J. Bundage and 3 children, Wm. Brook, Mrs. C. Baumcister, Lewis Rosenberg and wife, Chas. Holland, Martin Haley, Wm. Craig, Mrs. R. Levy and 2 children, Miss S. Maxwell, Wm. Stewart, Chas. Morrison, Samuel L. Lempton, Samuel Davidson, H. Rogarsner, B. Monbonnerson, Mrs. M. Meyer and child.

JULY 10—*In steamship Smidt, from Bremen.*—Colonel Croswell and wife, A. Coorse and son, T. Wrede Jottens and son, Captain S. Alexander, Mrs. B. Zelig, Chas. Lambert, Mr. Katz, P. B. Har, M. Graffon, B. Kaysen, R. H. Heilbronn, J. Thermann, E. Laymever.

JULY 10—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—W. R. Holdane, Philip Passmore, Mary Passmore, Catherine Pierce, Rebecca Pierce, Jane Cullen and daughter, Geo. A. F. Wood, Bruce Allan, Janet Campbell, Euphemia Nisbet, Lorenzo C. Maddy, James Mitchell, Agnes Mitchell, Mathew Thorgunsen, Agnes Fry.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. W. C. Wilson, H. G. Hays, Hon. Job. E. Stephenson and wife, Miss M. A. Trainor, Miss S. Mohr, Mrs. Robertson and servant, F. B. Lee, George E. Brewster, C. Choiry, Miss Sahiardue and sister, J. W. Putnam, F. E. Diedrich, M. Linwood, M. A. Allen, Miss A. M. Russell, J. Thorn and wife, Miss L. Hatch, Mrs. J. Woods, Miss M. A. Burr, Miss E. Willier, Dr. J. H. Maloney, D. S. Raulett, Mrs. J. D. St. Omer, Master and Miss St. Omer, Miss Anne F. Milan, Miss R. McLaughlin, Mrs. Wadsworth, W. Haladay, Mrs. S. McGinn, Mrs. E. Gowans, Mrs. Garnochan and child, and 15 in the second cabin.

In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans.—Captain Edward A. Freeman, U. S. N., J. C. Downing, Daniel Ludwigsen, G. W. Chadwick, Henry Merritt, Wm. Birmingham, Stephen Bryant, Mrs. Mary Downey and infant, Miss Golder Houston, Mrs. O'Harran, Wm. H. Kelly, J. Ferchener, Samuel Henderson, Benjamin Woodson, M. S. Caffrey, Miss Emma Torbett, E. L. Verney and wife, S. L. Dunklin, Miss Dunklin and servant, Y. A. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Farris, E. C. Barnard, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—Miss Judd and servant, Miss White, Miss James, Dr. Belt, P. Hogan, L. H. Tafel, A. M. Jones, G. A. Pydie, L. Summers, M. H. Pulaski, Miss Anna Kent, J. M. Kent, Moses Smith, D. O'Leary, D. L. Styles, Miss Ella Wheeler, Miss Jennie Parks, Miss Alice D. Lane, M. Rogers, J. M. Seeley, C. B. Fisher, Mrs. E. M. Collier and 2 children, M. Kelly and wife, M. Rogers, and 10 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser. Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets.. 9 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 23 | Gov. Island.10 12 | Hell Gate..11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Smidt, (N. G.,) Schiveers, Bremen June 20, with mdse. and 772 passengers to Thiele, Molz & Co. Has had westerly winds, with much fog, since crossing the Banks; July 4, lat. 44 43, lon. 52 53, passed bark Royal Victoria, (Br.,) bound east; 10th, off Fire Island, passed steamships City of Paris, for Liverpool; City of Dublin, for Antwerp, and Cambria, for Glasgow.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans July 3, S. W. Pass 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Seabury, Aspinwall July 2, with mails, treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. July 6, 30 miles S. from Castle Island, exchanged signals with steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall. June 24, on the outward passage, Dennis Desmond, coal passer, aged 35, died; July 7, Wm. Theo. Spreckels, aged 11 months, son of Charles and Ann Christiana Shreckles, of San Francisco, died.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 5, and S. W. Pass 4th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 7, lat. 32 10, lon. 78 15, passed brig Sullivan, bound N. The G. W. was detained 4 hours off Sandy Hook by fog.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow June 27, via Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Virgo, Quick, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. July 9, lat. 37 12, lon. 74 44, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Vera Cruz; same time, saw steamship Columbia, hence for Havana, and steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Ship Jovem Thomas, (Port.,) Henricksen, Lisbon 47 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to master. Has had light winds and calms, with much fog during the passage.

Bark Raffaele, (Ital.,) Savarese, Constantinople 95 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson & Co.

Bark Eleanor, (of Cardiff,) Williams, Port Talbot 45 ds., with railroad iron to order. July 5, lat. 41 34, lon. 69 30, saw a vessel lying on her port side, and which had apparently been some time in that condition; 8th, off Nantucket, passed wreck of bark Harriet Livesley.

Bark Johannes, (N. G.,) Klockgeter, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to Hoffer, Toel & Co.

Brig Marco Polo, Pitts, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Galveston, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Merryman, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Vivo, Macias & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Randall, Pictou, N. S., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Whittier, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., and 1 passenger to Peniston & Co.

Brig Margaret Powrie, (of Perth,) Milne, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzipio—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator June 7, in lon. 36 16, and since had light winds and calms.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Charles W. Holt, Crowell, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Geo. E. Clarke, Nickerson, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Tryphena, (of Nassau,) Gardiner, Cat Island 9 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Smith, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah Wheeler, Webb, Philadelphia, for Stamford.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Hill, Port Jefferson, for Rondout.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Maria Lunt, Avery, Providence.
Schr. J. Tinear, Hall, Bridgeport.
Schr. Gypsy, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Rosana Rose, Bartell, Providence.
Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northam, Providence.
Schr. John Roe, Wells, New-Haven.
Schr. Fannie Elder, Haskell, New-Haven.
Schr. Mindora, Willis, Providence.
Schr. Thos. Cahill, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Mahaska, Gray, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Maria Kane, Small, Rondout, for Stonington.
Schr. Chief, Townsend, Virginia.
Schr. L. W. Showell, Quillan, Virginia.
Schr. W. J. Kennedy, Vause, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Hickman, Virginia.
Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr. E. C. Sadlier, Smith, Virginia.
Sloop Flying Scud, Young, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; Cella, for London; City of Dublin, for Antwerp; City of Paris and The Queen, for Liverpool; Cambria, for Glasgow; Alaska, for Aspinwall; United States and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Bienville, for do.; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ship Missouri, for Glasgow; barks Chief, for Gibraltar; Gauss, for Bremen; R. A. Allen, for Pictou, N. S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool; brigs Ida, from Newport, Eng.; Erie, from Pensacola; Princeton, from Alexandria; schrs. Polly Pinkham, from Palermo; Restless, do.; Ida Bella, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Arr. steamer Falcon, Baltimore; bark Minnie, Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Champion, New-York; brig H. C. Brooks, Boston; schr. T. D. Wilder, Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 8, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Northern Light, Calais for Providence; Guiding Star, Windsor for New-York; Kossuth, Ellsworth for do.; Addie L. Cutler, Bangor for Norwalk; Madagascar, do. for Providence.

Passed by, brig Abby Thaxter, Bangor for New-Bedford.

Sld. brigs James Ratchford and Annie Collins, (Br.;) schrs. David G. Floyd, Enterprise, Ella F. Crowell, Starlight, Northern Light, Guiding Star.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Jessie Wilson, R. H. Shannon, John Stroup, L. S. Levering, John S. Detwiller, Ella Fish, Harry Lee, James B. Johnson, Boston for Philadelphia; Hattie, Portland for do.; Chiloe, do. for New-York; Volant, Calais for do.; James Henry, Rockland for do.; W. F. Adams, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Mansfield, Spruce Head, Me., for New-York; Alabama, Danversport for Philadelphia.

9th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Porto Rico and A. Taylor, Bangor for New-York; Dr. Kane, do. for Bridgeport; Maggie Cummings, Cohassett for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Sld. ship Harvest Queen, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

United States steam frigate Astoria, (new,) from Philadelphia, came here to receive her machinery and complete her equipment.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COAST OF MAINE.

Steam fog-signal at Cape Elizabeth, western side of the entrance to Portland Harbor, Maine.

Notice is hereby given that a steam fog-whistle has recently been erected on Cape Elizabeth, western side of entrance to Portland Harbor, 800 feet in a southernly direction from the eastern tower at Cape Elizabeth Light Station, and on and after June 15, 1869, during thick and foggy weather, and snow-storms, the whistle will be sounded for eight seconds, once in each minute.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1869.

Spoken, &c.

Polona—Br. ship, from London for Boston, June 20, lat. 43 30, lon. 45.

Argo—Br. bark, from Matanzas for Falmouth, Eng., July 1, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 31.

Allegheny—Fishing schr., 5 months out, with 150 bbls. oil, all well, July 4, lat. 30 30, lon. 74 58.

Franklin Hays—Fishing schr., of Gloucester, with 8,000 qtls. fish, all well, June 24, on the Banks.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, June 30.—Arr. schr. Dearborn, (Br.,) Denton, New-York; July 1, schr. J. Prince, Howes, coastwise; 2d, bark Maggie Reynolds, (Br.,) Reynolds, Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Hall, of the National Line, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 10.—The steamship City of Washington, from New-York June 29, arrived here at 9:30 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N.Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 10, 1869.

77, 78, 83, 47, 75, 3, 69, 38, 42, 41, 10, 22, 11.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 424, July 10, 1869.

23, 22, 16, 9, 34, 78, 39, 55, 54, 51, 25, 8, 2.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 447, July 10, 1869.

17, 52, 7, 30, 36, 13, 59, 29, 69, 66, 55, 28, 12.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 448, July 10, 1869.

32, 9, 75, 11, 54, 8, 74, 18, 71, 57, 53, 13, 69.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.